

44 2.8
33 2.5
22 2.2
10 2.0

gach cruadail. Chuir na Laoich o na ghineadh sibh, le taic nam Beann, le misneachd an Dàn, 's le faobhar an claidheinh, na *Ròimhich* o shean, air ais do'n tìr chein, ged cheannsaich iad earran mhor dhe'n Domhain. 'S anns na blaraibh cian-iomraideach a thugadh anuadh, air feadh na h-Eorpa, 'n uair a bhagair Aintighearna na Frainge, gu ladarna, aon tigh-daorsa a dheanamh de 'n t-saoghal gu léir, sheas sibhse, mar bu dual, ri gualainn bhur Rìgh dhùthchasaich, gu calma, curanta, cunbhallaich, bhur n-anamaibh bras 's'a chath, le meamnadh Ghaisgeach na Feinne, agus fhuair sibh, mar iadsan, moladh ann an dànaibh gach Dùthcha, nach leigear air diochuimhn gus an sguir na soluis neamhaidh a thomhas bhliaidhnachan agus linnteann.

Gum a fad a mhealas sibh an cliù sin a tha cho dligheach d'ar muinntir, anns gach deadh bheus agus deadh ghniomh. Lionmhòr bitheadh 'ur sliochd mar Reultaibh nèimhe, cruadalach mar an darach nach ciosnich sìlan a gheamhraidh; a's gun robh saorsa, agus sonas, gu bràth, ag aiteachadh tìr nam Beann, 's nan Gleann, 's nam Breacan !!!

DO 'N UISEIG,

R'A H-'ORAN FEASGAIR.

'Philidh éibhinn
Sin, a dh'èireas
Do na spèuraibh,
Far nach léur dhomh—
'S mi ga d' éisdeachd,
'S tric mi 'g eightheadh
'N ann o *shéraph*
Ghoid thu gleusan òrain sin?
O, 'eòin mo rùin,
'S na ribheid chiùin,—
Le d' rann gun smùr,
'S led' phronntachd lùth'r,
Tha mi 'n leth-dhùil

Gur spiorad thu
Bha fada 'n *dùn*,
Far nach mill àine òigeal-
achd.
An guth o 'n chlàr
Chuir gean air Saul
Bàrd bheag mo ghràidh?
No 'n Oisein àigh
Tha 'd riochd, gu h-àrd?
O! Rìgh nam Bàrd!
Ma's e, cha nàr
Ged tha 'n ceòl tlàth 'toirt
dheòire uam.

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 mar
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A Mhic nan neul,
 Tha guth do bhéil
 A' cur 'an céill
 Gu bheil thu'n gaol:—
 Gun dol do'n t-saogh'l
 Os ceann nan reul,
 Cha-n fhaighearr sgeul
 Air dad cho nèamhaidh,
 shòlasach !
 O ! sud thu 'n àird—
 Mar chaidh am fàidh
 Do thìr an àigh,—
 No anam Bàird,
 'Nuair leaghas gràdh
 A chridhe blàth,
 'S e 'seinn a dhàin
 Do'n rìbhinn mhàlt is Cèd-
 raig dhà.
 Feuch mar d' fhuair thu
 Nis a suas ort !
 Neòil mu'n cuairt ort,
 Cèd a's suaimhneas ;—
 'Bheil do smuaintean,

Air do luaidh 'n sin ?
 No 'm fàth duain dhuit
 Righ nan sluagh a ghlòirea-
 chadh ?
 Pill, mo leug thu !
 Pill mu'n téid thu
 Far nach feud mi
 Tuillidh d' éisdeachd,
 'S mu 'm fàg trèubhan
 Binn nan spèuran
 Air bheag glèusaiddh
 An clàir fein, a dh-fhòghlum
 uait !
 O ! stad dhe d' dhuan,
 Tha 'n là 'san uaigh ;
 Tha 'ghrian 'sa' chuan ;
 Tha 'n druid 'na suain ;
 Tha 'n rionnag shuas :—
 A nuas, a nuas,
 A's faigh do dhuais
 'An cneas do luaidh—'so
GHLÒMUIN E.

DO 'N GHREIN.

O ! thusa fèin a shiubhlas shuas
 Cruinn mar làn-sgiath chruidh nan triath,
 Cia as tha do dhearsa gun ghruaim,
 Do sholus a ta buan, a ghrian ?
 Thig thu ann ad àille thréin,
 Is foluichidh réil uainn an triall,
 A' ghealach 'g a dubhadh san speur
 'G a cleith fèin fo stuaidh 'san iar.
 Tha thusa ann ad astar a mhàin,
 Co tha dàna bhi 'nad chòir ?

Tuitidh darag o'n chruaich àird,
 Tuitidh earn fo aois a's scorr :
 Tràoghaidh agus lionaidh 'n cuan,
 Foluichear shuas an reul 'san speur
 Tha thusa d' aon a chaoi dh fo bhuaidh
 An aoibhneas buan do sholuis féin.
 'Nuair dhubhas m' an domhan stoirm
 Le torran borb is dealan beithr',
 Seallaidh tu 'na d' àille o'n toirm,
 Fiamh-ghàir ort am bruaillean nan speur.
 Ach dhomhsa tha do sholus faoin,
 'S nach faic mi chaoi dh do ghuuis.
 Sgaoileadh cuil is òr-bhuidh ciabh
 Air aghaidh nan neòil san ear :
 No 'nuair a chritheas anns an iar
 Le do dhearsa ciar air lear.
 'S maith dh' fheudadh gu bheil thu mar mi féin,
 'S an àm gu treun, 's gun fheum air àm ;
 Ar bliadhnaibh a' tèarnadh o'n spéur
 A' siubhal le chéile gu 'n ceann.
 Biodh aoibhneas ort féin, a ghrian,
 'S tu neartmhòr, a thriath, 'nad òige ;
 'S brònach mi-thaitneach an aois,
 Mar ghealach fhaoin san speur,
 A' ruith fo neul air raon,
 'S an liath-cheo air taobh nan carn,
 An osag o thuath air an réith ;
 Fear-siubhail fo bheud 's e mall.

An d'fhàg thu gorm-astar nan speur,
 A mhic gun bheud, a's òr-bhui ciabh ?
 Tha dorsan na h-oidhche dhuit rèidh,
 Agus pailliun do chlos 's an iar.
 Thig na stuaidh mu'n cuairt gu mall,
 A choimhead fir a's gloine gruaidh ;

A tegail fo eagal an ceann :
 Ri d' fhaicinn cho àillidh 'nad shuain,
 Theich iadsan gun tuar o d' thaobh.
 Gabhsa codal ann do chòs,
 A ghrian ! is till o d' chlos le h-aoibhneas.

SGEUL COMAIL.

Bha Comal o Alba féin ;
 Thar ceud beinn bu thriath an triath,
 O mhile sruth dh'oladh 'fheidh ;
 Chluinnt' a choin air mile sliabh ;
 Bha 'aghaidh cho sèimh ri òighe,
 Bu bhàs a làinbh mhòr do laoich.
 Bha 'rùn do ainnir, 's bu chòrr i.
 Nighinn Chomhluich nan còrn 's nam faobh.
 B' is' an gath-gréine 'measg bhan ;
 Bu duibhe na fitheach a ciabh ;
 Bu luath a caoín sheilg air tràigh ;
 Chluinnt' a bogh' air ghaoith nan sliabh.
 Bha h-anam air Comal a' tamh ;
 'S tric thachair 'an gràdh an sùil,
 'S a' mhonadh bha iomairt an làmh,
 Bu taítneach an sanas air chùl.
 Bu rùn do Ghruamal an òigh ;
 Triath Ardbheinn nam mòr neòil.
 Bha 'aire mu h-astar o shlòigh,
 Nàmhaid Chomail nan gorm-sgiath.
 Aon là o 'n t seilg, is iad sgìth,
 Ceò a cleith na frith o 'n t-sluagh,
 Thachair Comal is ainnir gun chlith
 'N còs Ronain aig srith nan stuadh,
 Aite-còmhnuidh do Chomail o 'n t-seilg,
 Dha féin is do àirm nam buadh.
 Bha ceud sgiath àrd gun mheirg,
 Ceud clogad treun de chruaidh.

'Gabh tuinidh,' 's e thubhairt an t-òg,
 'A Ghealmhìn a's àillidh snuagh ;
 Ghath-soluis a's ainneamh 'an còs ;
 Chi mi cabrach mòr mu' n chruaich ;
 Falbhaidh, ach tilleadam gun tàmh.'
 'Tha m' eagal mu àmhaid,' thuirt òigh,
 Mu Ghruamal nach éirich 'an dàin,
 Dha's annsa Ronan 's a chòs.
 Ach fuiricheam am measg nan àrm
 Gu d' thilleadh o thoirm na scilg.'
 Dh'fhalbh e gu Mora an fhéidh.
 Chum feuchainn nach d'thréig a ghràdh,
 Chuir ise na h-àirm oirre fèin,
 Is luathaich i 'ceum gu tràigh.
 Shaoil e gur àmhaid a bh'ann ;
 Bhuail a chridh' gu h-àrd a chliabh ;
 Thionndaidh a dhearg-chruth gu bàin,
 Mu 'shùile bha dorchadas ciar ;
 Tharruing e 'm bogha gu 'chùl ;
 Leum o 'thaifeid iuthaidh réidh ;
 Thuit Ghealmhìn 'n a fuil, a rùn.
 Thàinig 's b'fhiadhaich a ghnùis 's a cheum,
 Ghairm air nighinn Chomluich nan long
 Gun fhreagradh o thòm no sliabh,
 'C' àite bheil thu, rùn nan sonn,
 Ainnir ghasda nan tràm-chiabh ?
 Bha 'cridhe-se 'clisgeadh thall
 Mu 'n iuthaidh a dh' fhàg a làmh,
 'An tus' a nighinn Chomluich a t' ann ?
 'S e 'tuiteam gun dàil mu 'braigh.
 Fhuair sealgair an dithis a b' ùr
 'An àros an fhéidh ri stuaidh.
 Bu dorch a laithean mu 'rùn,
 Bu lòn-mhor a cheum mu 'h-uaigh :
 Thàinig luingeas naimhd' o thuath,
 Bhuail 'us chuir fo ruraig an daimh.

Ag iarraidh a' bhàis roimh 'n t-sluagh,
 Co a bhriseadh a chruaidh air tràigh ;
 Thilg e 'airm dhùbh-ghorm air reith ?
 Fhuair iuthaidh a chré gun bhàigh.
 Tha 'chodal, a Ghealmhìn, ri d' thaobh
 Mu iomairt na gaoith air chuan.
 Chi maraich' an uaigh maraon
 'S e 'g eiridh air druim nan stuadh.

EXERCISES IN TRANSLATION.

1. Sleighing is good. Walking is bad. That action was wicked. Where is the hair-brush ? "Well" (Ma ta), he replied, "I do not believe in getting drunk as some folk *do* (ní), but I like to have a good time, now and then." To-day is fine. Take a chair. Bring your chair up near the fire. Exhausted by fatigue, I lay down to rest. A young man of talent and perseverance may reasonably have hope of success in life. The valiant do not taste of death but once.

2. He cut the paper with the scissors. He writes a good hand. Ring the bell. Did you hear the news. *He is to be pitied* (Is maig) *who holds out* (infinitive, §85, R. 41) the hand of poverty to a hen's heart. Shut the door of the parlor. The snow is well-nigh gone. The students of that college honour their Professors. He said he would be here at seven o'clock. My friend is charitable and kind.

3. There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave ! the grave !—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment.—*Irving*.

4. Your favour of May 14th was duly received. The book of anecdotes, for which I am *much obliged* to

you (mòran 'nad chomuin), arrived a few days *later* ('na dhéigh). I and all your other friends here are well. John *has gone* (chaidh) to Halifax and will probably call to see you. Nothing of importance has disturbed the usual monotony of our country life. *I am* (Is mise) *ever* (a h-uile là a chi 'us nach fhaic) your faithful friend, Evan.

GAELIC-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—**Accent** all words on the first syllable; except compound words whose parts are separated by a hyphen (-), which are accented on the first syllable of each part.

a, <i>poss. pron.</i> (Ex. XIII) his.	<i>n.</i>), number; <i>v.</i> , <i>p.</i> dh' àireamh, <i>fut.</i> àirmheidh,
See §48.	number, reckon, count.
ach, <i>conj.</i> but, except.	àird, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , height, promontory, point of the compass.
ad, <i>after ann</i> , =do, <i>pers. pron. thy.</i>	àiridh, <i>a. 2.</i> , worthy, excellent.
aghaidh, <i>n. 6. f. (-nean)</i> , face, countenance; an aghaidh, against; air aghaidh, forward.	ais, <i>n.</i> always used with air; air ais, <i>comp. adv.</i> , back, backwards, a redundant poss. <i>pron.</i> is s.-t. pld. betw. air & ais.
agh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , prosperity, delight.	àite, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , (-an or -achan, <i>n.</i>) place; 'an aite, <i>comp. prep.</i> instead of; àite-còmhnuidh, dwelling, abode.
àille, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , beauty.	aithne, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , knowledge; is...dhomh, I know (§73)
àillidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , beautiful exquisite.	
ainneamh, <i>a. 1.</i> , rare, seldom	
àinnir, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>), virgin, maiden.	
aintighearn, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , tyrant.	
aire, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , heed, attention.	
aireamh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-a, or -an,	

aithnich, <i>v. reg. tr.</i> , know,	Bagair <i>v. inter.</i> threaten (<i>inf.</i> bagradh or bagairt).
recognize.	
àitich <i>v. reg. tr. & int.</i> in-	bàigh, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , love, kind-
habit, dwell.	ness.
Albainn, <i>n. 5. f.</i> , Alba, <i>6. f.</i> ,	bàn, <i>a. 1.</i> , white, pale, light,
Scotland.	wan.
Albainn Nuadh (<i>a. 2.</i>),	bàs, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , death (<i>g. bàis</i>).
Nova Scotia.	bàta, <i>n. 6. m. & f.</i> , a boat (-ichean).
amhaire, <i>v. int.</i> , look, be-	banoglach, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , a maid-
hold, see, observe.	servant.
'an <i>contr.</i> for ann an, in.	beag, <i>a. 1.</i> , little, small.
anam, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),	beagan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a little, a
soul, mind, life.	few.
anns, <i>prep.</i> , in, into.	bean, see page 25, woman,
annsa <i>irreg. compar.</i> dearer,	wife.
more beloved (§38).	beartas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , riches,
anuadh, <i>adv.</i> anew, again.	wealth.
aogas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , countenance,	beinn, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , hill; <i>plur. nom.</i>
likeness, appearance.	beanntan, <i>gen. beann</i> .
aoibhneas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , joy,	beithir, <i>n. 4. f.</i> , (-ichean to
gladness.	<i>contr. n.</i>) a thunder-bolt.
aois, <i>n. 2. & 3. f.</i> , age	beud, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-an), mis-
àrd, <i>a. 1.</i> high, tall, great.	chief, hurt.
†Ard-bheinn, <i>n. 2. f.</i> Ardven,	beus, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),
a lofty hill or mountain.	habit, custom, manners,
àrm, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , weapon; <i>pl.</i>	morals, virtue.
armour.	binn, <i>a. 2.</i> , melodious,
àrmait, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), an	sweet, true.
army.	blàth, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , a blossom;
àros, <i>n. 1. m. & f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>),	<i>a. 1.</i> , warm.
mansion, palace, abode.	blàr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) field,
a's, <i>contr. s.-t.</i> used for 'us	a battle.
=agus	bliadhna, <i>n. 6. f.</i> (<i>plur.</i>
as, <i>prep.</i> out, out of.	bliadhna-a, -an, -achan,
astar, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , path, jour-	-aichean), a year.
ney, voyage.	

bogha, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , (-chan,) a bow.	buille, <i>n. 6. f.</i> (-an), a stroke.
boirionnach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a female, a woman.	builsgean, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-an), centre, middle; 'am builsgean, <i>comp. prep.</i> , in the midst of.
borb, <i>a. 1.</i> , brave, strong; haughty; fierce, savage, cruel.	cabrach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a stag.
bràigh, see page 25.	Cailean, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Colin.
bras, <i>a. 1.</i> , brisk, active, daring; quick, hasty, wanton.	cainnt, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-ang.) speech.
bràth, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , conflagration; gu bràth, <i>comp. adv.</i> , for ever.	calma, <i>a. 2.</i> , strong, resolute, brave.
brathair, <i>n. 5. m.</i> (<i>plur.</i> bràithrean), brother.	caoin, <i>a. 2.</i> , delightful, pleasing, genial, smooth,
breacan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) a plaid, tartan.	eaoidh, <i>v. int.</i> , lament, mourn, bewail; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , lamentation, weeping.
briathar, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), word, oath.	caraig, <i>n. 2. m.</i> (<i>plur.</i> caird-ean) a relation; a friend.
brìgh, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , essence, virtue, energy; do bhrìgh, <i>comp. prep.</i> , in virtue of, because of.	càrn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a heap of stones raised over the tomb of a hero; a heap, a pile; <i>v. tr.</i> , heap, pile together.
bròn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , sorrow, grief.	càs, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), emergency, difficulty, hardship; situation, ease.
brònach, <i>a. 2.</i> , sorrowful, pitiable, contemptible.	cath, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) battle, fight.
bruaillean, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , tumult; troubled, boding gloom.	ceann, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , head; end, extremity.
buadh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), virtue; quality.	ceannsaich, <i>v. tr.</i> , quell, tame, subdue, conquer.
buaidh, <i>n. 4. f.</i> (<i>plur. nom.</i> buaidhean, <i>gen.</i> buadh), victory.	ceart, <i>a. 1.</i> , just, fair, right; precise.
buail, <i>v. tr.</i> strike.	ceil, <i>v. tr.</i> , conceal, hide, (see P. 70).
buan, <i>a. 1.</i> , lasting, durable.	

céile, <i>n. 6. f. & m.</i> , equal ; le chéile, together.	cinneach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a nation.
céill <i>dat.</i> of ciall ; cur an céill, set forth.	cinnteach, <i>a. 2.</i> , certain, sure, exact.
ced, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , vapour, mist, smoke.	cladhaich, <i>v. reg.</i> dig (<i>inf.</i> cladhach.)
cedl, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , music, melody.	claimheainh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (<i>plnr.</i> claimhnean & claidh- mhean), a sword.
cedlradh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i>), muse, the muses.	clár, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a harp, (<i>gen.</i> clair).
ceum, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), step, footstep, degree.	eliabh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a basket used for carrying burdens ; the chest.
cha, <i>adv.</i> , not ; <i>v.</i> see page 76.	elisg, <i>v. reg. int.</i> , start, leap for fear.
cho, <i>adv.</i> , as, so.	elith, <i>a. 1.</i> left, vile ; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , strength, vigour.
chunnaic, <i>v. past ind.</i> of faic.	eliù, <i>n. 6. & 3. m.</i> , praise, renown, fame.
cia, <i>adv.</i> how, what ; cia as ? whence ?	elogad, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a helmet.
ciabh, <i>n. 3. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) lock of hair, hair.	clos, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , rest, stillness, sleep ; <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , hush, still, be still.
ciall, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , reason, sense, meaning, opinion.	eluinn, <i>v.</i> , hear ; chluinnt' for chluinnteadh.
cian, <i>a. 1.</i> , long, vast, far, distant ; <i>n. 2. m.</i> (<i>dat.</i> <i>sing.</i> ccin), length, dis- tance in time or place.	cneas, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) breast bosom.
cian-iomraideach, <i>a. 1. & 2.</i> distant, far away.	codal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , sleep.
cianalas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , melan- choly, dulness, sadness.	coimhead, <i>v. int.</i> , look, be- hold, see.
ciar, <i>a. 1.</i> , dark, dusky, dark brown, dark grey.	cóir, <i>a. 1.</i> , just, right, honest, virtuous ; <i>n. 4. f.</i> , right, justice, probity ; vicinity.
ciatach, <i>a. 2.</i> , elegant, beau- tiful, lovely, becoming.	coireach, <i>a. 2.</i> , guilty, faulty.
ciosnaich, <i>v. reg.</i> , overpower, conquer, subdue, weary out.	cóm, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , the abdomen, the region of the viscera,

the chest ; the trunk of the body.	<i>dat.</i> <i>cuid</i> ; <i>plur. n.</i> cod-aichean), part, share ; victuals, food ; effects, property ; <i>a. indef.</i> , some, certain (followed by <i>de.</i>)
Comal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Comal, a man's name.	<i>cuimhne, n. 6. f.</i> , memory, remembrance.
Comhluch, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Conloch or Coloch, a man's name.	<i>cuir, v. reg. tr.</i> , put, place ; sow.
companach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a companion.	<i>cùl, n. 1. m.</i> , the back, back of anything.
còrn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a drinking cup.	<i>cumhachd, n. 6. m.</i> , (-an), power, might, authority.
craobh, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , a tree; foam.	<i>cunbhallaich, a. 2.</i> , constant, steady.
cré, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , clay; dust; being.	<i>curanta, a. 2.</i> , heroic, valorous.
cridhe, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-achan), heart ; middle, centre.	<i>d'a, contr.</i> for do a, to his or her.
cridheil, <i>a. 1.</i> , hearty, cheerful.	<i>dad, n. 6. m.</i> , a little, a little of anything, anything.
crith, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , trembling.	<i>dàil, n. 4. f. (gen. dàlach, plur. dàlaichean,)</i> delay, procrastination; nearness, proximity, contact.
eruach, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (an, n), a pile, heap, stack, hill.	<i>dall, a. 1.</i> , blind ; dim, obscure ; opaque ; <i>v. tr.</i> make blind.
cruadal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , difficulty, hardship, danger.	<i>dàn, a. 2.</i> , bold, daring, impudent.
cruadalach, <i>a. 2.</i> , dangerous, hazardous ; courageous, energetic.	<i>dànachd, n. 6. f.</i> , poetry ; boldness, security, confidence.
cruaidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , hard, firm ; difficult, painful.	<i>darach, n. 1. m.</i> , an oak ; oak (timber.)
cruaidh, <i>n. 4. f.</i> , steel ; a declivity, a hillside.	
cruinn, <i>a. 1.</i> round ; gathered, assembled, collected	
cuan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-tan, n.), sea, ocean.	
cuairt, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, g.) circle, circumference, circulation ; expedition, journey, sojourn.	
cuid, <i>n. 4. f. (gen. codach,</i>	

cod-	darag, <i>n. 1. f.</i> —darach.	domhan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , the world, the universe; the ocean.
hare ;	de, <i>prep.</i> of, off.	dorch, <i>a. 1.</i> , black, dark, dusky.
ffects,	deagh, <i>a. 2.</i> , good, excellent, <i>always placed before its noun</i> , (§83, R. 21.)	dorchadas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , darkness.
some,	dean, <i>v. irreg.</i> (§71), do, make, perform, act.	druim, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , (-n. <i>g.</i>) back, ridge, roof.
y de.)	dearbh, <i>v. reg. tr.</i> , prove, try, confirm; <i>a. 2.</i> sure, certain, particular, identical.	druid, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), a starling.
mory,	dearbh-bhrathair, <i>n. 5. m.</i> , brother, brother-german; <i>NOTE—Nouns compounded with adjectives are inflected in their own Declension; the adjective suffers no inflection.</i>	duais, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), reward, prize.
place ;	dearg-chruth, <i>n. 2. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) ruddy countenance.	dual, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , lock of hair; duty, hereditary right; hereditary disposition.
, back	dearsa, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , ray; rays.	duan, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , poem, canto; oration.
(-an),	deùr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a drop, a tear.	dubh, <i>a. 1.</i> , black, dark, sad; <i>v. tr.</i> darken, stain, blot, blacken.
nority.	dhiù, <i>3 plur. prep. pron. diam</i> , of them (§47.)	dubh-ghorm, <i>a. 1.</i> , dark blue.
stant,	Dia, <i>n. m. irreg.</i> (page 25) God.	dùin, <i>v. tr.</i> shut, close.
valor-	diochuimhn, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , forgetfulness, oblivion.	duine, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (<i>plur. daoine</i>), a man.
to his	Di-sathuirne, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , Saturday.	dùn, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a heap, a hill, in which spirits (fairies, brownies, &c.) dwelt in eternal happiness and merriment, a hill, fortress, fortified hill or house.
a little	dleasdanas, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , duty.	dùthchasach, <i>a. 1.</i> , of one's country, native, hereditary.
ing.	dligheach, <i>a. 1.</i> , lawful, rightful, dutiful.	
lalach,	do-dheanta, <i>a. 2.</i> , impossible	each, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a horse.
delay,	dol, <i>infinite of rach</i> , <i>n. 6. m.</i> going, act of going (§71)	eagal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , fear.
arness,		ear, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , the east.
m, ob-		
v. tr.		
ng, im-		
poetry ;		
, con-		
oak ;		

earrann, *n.* 1. *f.* (-an, *n.*), a share, portion, part, section.

éibhinn, *a.* 2., joyous, happy, glad.

éigh, *v. reg.*, call, cry, clamour.

éirich, *v. int.* (*fut.* éiridh), rise.

éisd, *v. int.*, hear, listen.

Eòbhann, *n.* 1. *m.*, Ewen, Evan.

Eòrpa, *n.* 6. *f.*, Europe.

Ephraim, *n.* 6. *m.*, Ephraim

eun, *n.* 1. *m.*, a bird, fowl.

eunlaith, *n.* 6. *f.*, birds, fowls.

fa, *prep.*; fa chomhair, *comp. prep.* before, opposite.

fada, *a.* 2., long, of time or distance; *adv.* long, for a long time.

fag, *v. tr.*, leave, quit.

faic, *v. irreg. tr.*, see, behold, look.

faidh, *n.* 6. *m.* (-ean), prophet.

faigh, *v. irreg. tr.*, get, find, obtain.

falbh, *v. int.*, go, walk, depart, perish.

faobh, *n.* 1. *m.*, spoil.

faobhar, *n.* 1. *m.*, (-ean, *g.*), edge of a cutting instrument.

faoin, *a.* 2., vain, weak, foolish, mean, unavailing.

far, *adv.*, where, used *affirm.* & *relatively.*

fath, *n.* 6. *m.*, cause, reason; opportunity; ambuscade.

feadh, *adv.* (*most frequently* am feadh) whilst, during;

n. 6. *m.*, extent, length.

fearann, *n.* 1. *m.*, land, country, field, farm.

fear-gleidhidi, *n.* *m.*, a keeper; *NOTE.*—When two nouns unite in one, but are separated by a hyphen, the first noun is declined in its proper declension & the second is declined as an *a.* 2.

fear-siubhail, *n.* *m.* a traveller.

feasgar, *n.* 1. *m.* (-ean, *g.*), evening, afternoon.

Feinn, *n.* 2. *m.*, the *Fingaliens*, a body of heroes following *Fingal* the arch-patriarch of Scotland; *Ossian was the last of the Feinn.*

feoil, *n.* 3. *f.*, flesh.

feuch, *v. tr.*, show: try; look, observe.

feud, *v. def.*, can, may; 's math dh' fheudadh, perhaps, mayhap

feum, *v. def.*, must; be in

weak,	need of ; <i>n. 3. m.</i> , need, in-use.	gairm, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , call, invite ; <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), a call.
ling.	fiadh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , deer.	gaol, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , love ; object of love.
firm.	fiadhaich, <i>a. 2.</i> , wild, untamed ; savage ; boisterous.	gaoth, <i>n. 1. & 2. f.</i> , (-an <i>n.</i>) wind.
son ;	fiamh-ghàir, <i>n. m.</i> (fiamh- <i>n. 3. m.</i>) a smile.	garbh, <i>a. 1.</i> , thick ; rough ; boisterous, stormy ; harsh.
cadc.	filidh, <i>n. 2. m.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>) a poet.	gasda, <i>a. 2.</i> , excellent, handsome, beautiful.
ently	fios, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , knowledge, information ; a dh' fios, <i>comp. prep.</i> , to, towards.	gath-greine, <i>n. m.</i> , (gath, <i>n. 3. m.</i>), a sunbeam.
ring ;	firinneach, <i>a. 1.</i> , true, faithful, just, righteous.	gath-soluis, <i>n. m.</i> , a ray of light.
land,	fitheach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a raven.	geal, <i>a. 1.</i> , white.
., a	fòghluim, <i>v. tr.</i> , learn ; <i>n. 1. m.</i> , instruction.	gealach, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , the moon.
When	fois, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , leisure, rest.	Gealmhín, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , Galvina, a woman's name.
one,	foluich, <i>v. tr.</i> , hide, conceal.	geamhradh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i>) winter.
by a	Fraing, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , France.	gean, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , good humour, cheerfulness ; favour, love ; mood or frame of mind.
un is	freagair, <i>v. tr.</i> (<i>fut.</i> freag- <i>raidh</i>), answer, reply.	gille, <i>n. 6. m.</i> (-an), boy, youth ; man-servant.
proper	frith, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , a forest, <i>of deer</i> ; profit, gain, advantage.	gin, <i>v. tr.</i> , beget.
nd is	fuil, <i>n. 3. f.</i> , blood.	giùlain, <i>v. tr.</i> , carry ; support ; endure, permit.
ravel-	fuirich, <i>v. intr.</i> , stay, wait.	glan, <i>a. 1.</i> , clean, pure, innocent, sincere.
, <i>g.</i>),	gach, <i>a. indef.</i> , each, every.	gleann, <i>n. 1. & 2. m.</i> , valley, glen.
inga-	gadaiche, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , (-an) a thief.	glèusadh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-ean, <i>g.</i>), tuning, act of tuning or arranging.
heroes	Gael=Gaidheal, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a Gaél, Scotsman, Highlander.	
arch-	gaisgeach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , hero, warrior, champion.	
nd ;		
of the		
try ;		
;'s		
per-		
e in		

glic, <i>a.</i> 2., wise, prudent.	glasg, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), fish, a fish.
gliocas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> , wisdom, prudence.	iar, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , west; adv. west, westerly.
gloin, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , glass=gloine, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i>	iarr, <i>v.</i> ask, request; <i>infin.</i>
glòrich, <i>v. tr.</i> praise, glorify,	iarraidh.
glòmuin, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , twilight, dawn; a worm.	lochdrach, <i>a.</i> 1., lower, lowest.
gniomh, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> (-ran, <i>g.</i>), deed, act, action.	ioghnadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i>), wonder, astonishment, surprise.
gnùis, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>) face, countenance.	iolair, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>), eagle.
goid, <i>v. tr.</i> steal.	iomadh, <i>a.</i> 2., many, much, divers.
gorm, <i>a.</i> 1., blue, azure; green, <i>as grass.</i>	iomairt, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>) employing, exercising; contest; confusion; rowing.
grad, <i>a.</i> 1., sudden, quick; <i>adv.</i> suddenly.	ionad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), place; room.
gràdh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , love, charity.	ionmhas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> , treasure, wealth.
grian, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , the sun.	iuthaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), arrow.
gruaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. & 4. <i>f.</i> , cheek, countenance.	ladurna, <i>a.</i> 1., bold, impudent, shameless.
gruaim, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , gloom, sul- lenness.	lag, <i>a.</i> 1., weak, feeble, faint.
Gruamal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> Gruamal.	làn-sgiath, large, full shield.
gualann, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , a shoulder.	laoch, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , hero, warrior.
guidh, <i>v. tr.</i> & <i>int.</i> , pray, beseech.	le, prep. by, with.
guil, <i>v. int.</i> weep, bewail, cry.	leabhar, see page 16.
gum a fada, be it long, be it far.	leagh, <i>v. int.</i> & <i>tr.</i> , melt, cause to melt, become liquid.
gun, <i>prep.</i> without.	leannan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> & <i>f.</i> , spouse; lover.
gur, <i>conj.</i> that; <i>v.</i> see page 76.	
guth, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , (-an & -annan, <i>n.</i>) voice, word.	

sh,	lear, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , the sea.	mach, <i>adv.</i> ; a mach, out, without.
est,	leasachadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , im- provement.	mall, <i>a.</i> 1., slow, modest.
in.	leig, <i>v. tr.</i> , let, permit, allow.	màlt, <i>a.</i> 2., mild, gentle, calm, modest.
er,	léir, <i>adv.</i> ; gu léir, altogether.	mar, <i>prep.</i> , like to.
an,	leth-dhùil, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , half ex- pectation, hope.	mar ri, <i>prep.</i> with, together with.
sh-	leum, <i>n.</i> 1. & 3. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) leap; leaping.	maraiche, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-an) mariner.
gle.	leug, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>) jewel.	maraon, <i>adv.</i> , together.
ch,	léur, <i>v. def. tr.</i> , see, behold.	marbh, <i>a.</i> 1., dead, lifeless.
g.)	liath-cheo, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> , grey mist.	marc-shluagh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , horse- men.
ng;	linn, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> (-tean, <i>g.</i>), age, race.	math, <i>a.</i> 1., good ; skilful.
ow-	lion, <i>a.</i> 2., as many as ; <i>v. tr.</i> , fill, replenish.	meal, <i>v. tr.</i> , possess, enjoy.
n.),	lionmhòr, <i>a.</i> 2., numerous, plentiful.	meamnadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , courage, magnanimity, pride.
f.,	lòchran, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a light, lamp.	measg, or am measg, <i>comp.</i> <i>prep.</i> among.
g.),	long, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , a ship.	meirg, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , rust.
pu-	luaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), a beloved object.	meirleach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a thief.
nt.	luathaich, <i>v. tr.</i> & <i>int.</i> , has- ten, speed.	mhàin ; a mhàin, <i>adv.</i> only.
ld.	luath, <i>a.</i> 1., swift, fleet, quick.	mi-chiatach, <i>a.</i> 1., unseem- ly, improper.
or.	luingeas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , ships, navy.	mile, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (<i>plur.</i> miltean), thousand.
use	lùth'—lùthmhòr, <i>a</i> 1., strong ; able ; nimble, agile.	milis, <i>a.</i> 2. (1. <i>comp.</i> milse) sweet.
se;	ma, <i>conj.</i> , if.	mill, <i>v. tr.</i> spoil, injure ; destroy.
	mac, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a son.	misneachd=misneach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , courage, fortitude.
		mi-thaitneach, <i>a.</i> 1., dis- agreeable.
		moille, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , delay, hind- rance.

mol, <i>v. tr.</i> , praise, extol ;	& s.-t. nithe), thing, affair, circumstance.
recommend.	
monadh, <i>n. 1. m. (-ean, g.)</i> , mountain, heathy plain.	nighinn, <i>n. 6. f. (-an)</i> , daughter, maiden.
mòr, <i>a. 1.</i> , great, large.	nis, <i>adv.=a nis, adv.</i> , now.
Mora, <i>n. 6.</i> , Mora, <i>the name of a place</i> .	no, <i>conj. or</i> ; nor ; otherwise.
mòrachd, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , greatness, majesty.	nochd, <i>v. tr.</i> shew, disclose, reveal ; present, offer.
mòr-ghrádh, great love.	'nuair= <i>an uair, adv.</i> when.
mu, <i>prep.</i> about, around, concerning.	nuas ; a nuas, <i>adv.</i> , down, downwards.
muinntir, <i>n. 2. & 4. f.</i> , people, inhabitants.	dg, <i>a 1.</i> , young ; <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> , a youth, young man.
mu'm <i>prep. & rel.=mu am</i> , about whom or which, concerning whom or which.	óganach, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , a young man, youth.
nach, <i>rel. pron.</i> who not, &c. (§ 49) ; <i>adv. and conj.</i> that not, not ; <i>interr. part</i> .	oidhche, <i>n. 6. f. (-an)</i> , night.
nàmhaid, <i>n. 5. m. (plur. naimhdean)</i> , an enemy.	dige, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , youth.
nàr, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , shame, disgrace.	digealachd, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , youth, youthfulness.
néamh, <i>n. 1. & 2. m.</i> , heaven, the skies.	óigh, <i>n. 2. f. (-an, g.)</i> virgin, maiden.
néamhaidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , heavenly, divine.	óirdheirc, <i>a. 2.</i> , famous, illustrious, noble, honourable.
neartmhor, <i>a. 1.</i> , strong, powerful.	Oisein, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , Ossian.
neo-thoileach, <i>a. 1.</i> , unwilling, disinclined.	ól, <i>v. tr.</i> , drink ; <i>n. 1. m.</i> , drinking, drink.
neul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , cloud ; blemish ; swoon.	ór, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , gold ; ór-bhuidh, <i>a. 2.</i> , golden, yellow.
ni, <i>n. 6. m. (plur. nithean)</i>	óran, <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> , a song.
	osag, <i>n. 1. f. (-an, n.)</i> , blast, breeze.

ffair,	pàilliun, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), tent, tabernacle, pavilion.	reed, reed <i>of a bag-pipe on which the fingers play,</i> chanter; music.
-an),	peanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (an, <i>n.</i>), punishment, penance.	ribhinn, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>) mymphy, beautiful female.
now.	pill, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , turn, re-	righ, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (<i>plur.</i> righ-
ther-	turn, come or go back.	rean,) king.
close,	prìs, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>), price,	riochd, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),
er.	value, worth; esteem.	likeness, form, appear-
when.	pronntachd, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , mut-	ance; state, condition.
own,	tering, singing, humming.	rìoghachd, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> (-an)
1. <i>m.</i> ,	rach, <i>v. irreg. int.</i> , go, pro-	kingdom.
oung	ceed.	rionnag, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) a
oung	ràdh, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , a saying,	star.
ight.	word, adage.	rinn, <i>v. past ind. of dean</i>
outh,	rann, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , part, portion,	(§71), did, made.
) vir-	verse, distich; poem, song.	robh, see pages 49 & 50.
us, il-	raoir; an raoir, <i>adv.</i> , last	Ròimheach, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , a
nour-	night.	Roman.
n.	raon, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-tean, <i>g.</i>) field,	Ronan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , Ronan.
1. <i>m.</i> ,	plain.	ruaig, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), pur-
.	rathad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-ean, <i>g.</i>),	suit, flight, defeat; cuir
uidh,	way, road; air rathad, on	fo ruaig, put to flight.
y.	the way, walking abroad.	ruith, <i>v. int.</i> , run, flow.
., a	rathail, <i>a.</i> 2., prosperous.	rùn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (<i>plur.</i> rùntan
blast,	rèidh, <i>a.</i> 2., plain, level;	& rùntean), secret; dis-
	smooth, polished; re-	position; love, object
	conciled, safe.	beloved; intention.
	réith, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , a plain.	san=’san=’anns an, in the.
	reudan, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),	sanas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>),
	moth.	whisper, warning; hint,
	reul, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , a star.	secret.
	reult, <i>n.</i> 3. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), a star.	saoghal, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>)
	ri, <i>prep.</i> to, towards; for;	world, age, life.
	in.	saoibhir, <i>a.</i> 2., rich, wealthy.
	ribheid, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>),	

saoil, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , think	sgìth, <i>a. 2.</i> , wearied, fatigued ; suppose, imagine.
saorsa, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , liberty, freedom.	sguir, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , cease, desist, stop.
Saul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , Saul, King of Israel.	slan, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-tan, <i>n.</i>), storm.
scorr, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) asperity, fury of the weather.	sinnsear, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-ean, <i>g.</i>), fathers, ancestors.
seachad, <i>adv.</i> by, along, forward.	slos, <i>adv.</i> down, downwards.
sealg, <i>n. 1 f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), hunt, hunting, chase ; <i>v. tr.</i> hunt.	Slànuighean, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , healer, the Saviour.
sealgair, <i>n. 2. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>) hunter.	sleamhuinn, <i>a. 2.</i> , slippery, smooth.
seall, <i>v. int.</i> , look.	slíabh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-tean, <i>g.</i>), mountain, large heath.
sean, <i>a. 2.</i> , old, aged, ancient, written seann <i>if placed before its noun.</i>	sliochd, <i>n. 3. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), offspring, descendants, posterity.
seas, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> , stand ; maintain.	sluagh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , people, host, multitude, army.
scéimh, <i>a. 2.</i> , mild, tranquil, placid, gentle.	smuain, <i>n. 2. f.</i> (-tean, <i>n.</i>), thought.
seinn, <i>v. tr. & int.</i> sing, chant ; <i>n. 2. f.</i> , singing.	smuainich, <i>v. int.</i> , think, reflect, consider.
Seònaid, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , Janet, Jessie.	smùr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , dross, fragments ; dross, rubbish.
séraph, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , seraph.	snathad, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), needle.
sgaoil, <i>v. tr.</i> , stretch out, extend, scatter, disperse.	snuagh, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), hue, colour, complexion ; beauty.
sgeul, <i>n. 1. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), narrative, story.	socrach, <i>a. 1.</i> , easy, quiet, pleasant.
sgíath, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), wing, pinion ; protection ; shield, buckler.	sòlasach, <i>a. 1.</i> , comfortable, pleasurable, yielding consolation.
	solus, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , light.

son, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> , sake, cause ; good, profit ; <i>air son, comp.</i>	taic, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , prop ; strength, vigour.
<i>prep.</i> for, because of, on account of.	taifeid, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), a bow-string.
sonas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), prosperity ; happiness, felicity.	taisg, <i>v. tr.</i> , deposit, lay up, hoard.
sonn, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , hero.	taitneach, <i>a.</i> 1., pleasant.
speur, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), the sky, firmament.	tàmh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , rest ; dwelling ; (<i>gen.</i> tàimh)
spiorad, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), spirit.	talamh, <i>n. irreg. m.</i> , earth ; land, soil.
srith, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i> , strife, contention, exertion.	talmhaidh, <i>a.</i> 2., earthly, worldly.
stad, <i>v. tr.</i> , stop, cease to go forward ; hinder.	taobh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), side ; way, direction ; a
stílair, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>g.</i>) ruler, rule ; <i>v. tr.</i> , direct, steer, guide, superintend.	thaobh, <i>comp. prep.</i> , with respect to, concerning ; <i>adv.</i> , aside ; <i>conj.</i> inasmuch as.
stoirm, <i>n.</i> 1. & 2. <i>f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i>) a storm.	tarruing, <i>v. tr.</i> , draw, pull.
stuadh, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>f.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>) wave, billow ; summit of a hill ; pillar.	teangaidh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>g.</i>), tongue.
suaimhneas, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), rest, quietness, enjoyment.	teich, <i>v. int.</i> , flee.
suain, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>f.</i> , sleep.	teirinn, <i>v. tr.</i> , descend.
suas, <i>adv.</i> up, upward.	thall, <i>adv.</i> , yonder, on the other side.
suil, <i>n.</i> 3. & 5. <i>f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i>), eye.	théid, <i>v. fut. of rach</i> , will go.
tachair, <i>v. int.</i> , happen, come to pass, meet with.	thoir, <i>v. irreg.</i> , give.
taghta, <i>past prtc. of</i>	thug, <i>v. past of thoir</i> .
tagh, <i>v. tr.</i> choose elect.	tigh, <i>n.</i> 2. <i>m.</i> , house (pronounce as if t were followed by a broad vowel.)
	tigh-daorsa, <i>n. m.</i> , house of bondage.
	tighearn, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-an), lord.

tilg, <i>v. tr.</i> , cast, throw.	tric, <i>a. 2.</i> , frequent ; <i>adv.</i> , frequently, often.
till, <i>v. int.</i> , return.	tróimh, <i>prep.</i> through.
timchioll, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , circuit, compass ; <i>prep. gov. gen.</i> , about, round ; <i>adv.</i> around.	trom, <i>a. 1.</i> , heavy ; grievous.
tionndaidh, <i>v. tr.</i> , turn.	truail, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , sheath ; <i>v. tr.</i> , pollute, defile.
tír, <i>n. 2. m. & f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i>), land, country, region.	tuar, <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> colour, hue ; hardship.
tiugh, <i>a. 2.</i> , thick ; dense.	tuarasdal, <i>n. 1. m. (-an, n.)</i> , wages, reward, fee.
tláth, <i>a. 1.</i> , mild, kind, gentle ; smooth, delicate.	tuath, <i>a. 2.</i> , north, northern.
toilichte, <i>v. past pte.</i> of toilich, <i>v. tr.</i> please, satisfy.	tuillidh, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , more, addition ; <i>adv.</i> , more, any more.
toirm, <i>n. 2. f.</i> , noise, sound.	tuinidh, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , abode, place of residence, residence.
tòm, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , (-an, <i>n.</i>), a round hill, a rising plot of ground.	tuit, <i>v. int.</i> , fall ; happen.
toill, <i>v. tr.</i> , deserve.	tùr, <i>n. 1. m.</i> , tower.
tog, <i>v. tr.</i> , lift, raise, build.	uaighe, see page 22. (-an, <i>n.</i>)
tomhais, <i>v. tr.</i> , measure, compute.	uair, <i>n. 4. f.</i> (-ean, <i>n.</i>), hour, time ; air an uair, immediately.
tòrr, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), hill, lofty hill, mound.	uasal, <i>a. 1.</i> (1. <i>comp.</i> uaisle,) noble, gentle, well-born, genteel.
träigh, <i>n. irreg. f.</i> , sea-shore, beach.	ùine, <i>n. 6. f.</i> , time, season.
tràth, <i>n. 3. m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), time, season.	uinneag, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), a window.
tréig, <i>v. tr.</i> , leave, quit, desert.	uile, <i>a. 2.</i> , all, whole.
treun, <i>a. 1.</i> , brave, valiant.	Uilleam, <i>n. 1. f.</i> , William.
treubh, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), tribe, family.	uiseag, <i>n. 1. f.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>), lark, sky-lark.
triall, <i>v. int.</i> go, depart, set out.	ùmhal, <i>a. 1.</i> , submissive, obedient, humble.
triath, <i>n. 6. m.</i> , lord, king, chief.	

ùr, <i>a.</i> 1., fresh, new, vigorous.	urrainn, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>m.</i> (-ean), author; ability; is urrainn dhomh, I am able, I can.
urramach, <i>a.</i> 1., noble, honorable, reverend.	

ENGLISH-GAELIC VOCABULARY.

action, <i>n.</i> , gniomh.	certain, <i>a</i> ;—sure, cinnteach,
Alexander, <i>n.</i> Alastair (page 23.)	<i>a</i> 1, dearbhta
all, <i>a</i> , na h-uile.	chair, <i>n.</i> , cathair, <i>n</i> 4 <i>f.</i> (plur cathraicéan)
alphabet, <i>n.</i> , aibideil, <i>n.</i> 6. <i>f.</i>	charitable, <i>a</i> , seirceil, <i>a</i> 2
anecdote, <i>n.</i> , sgeul.	charm, <i>n.</i> , seun, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i> (-an, <i>n</i>), táladh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> (-ean, <i>g</i>)
arm, <i>n.</i> , gairdean, <i>n.</i> 1. <i>m.</i> (-an, <i>n.</i>)	chief, <i>a</i> , sònruichte, <i>a</i> 2
arrive, <i>v.</i> , ruig (§71).	child, <i>n.</i> , leanabh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
become, <i>v</i> , thig do ; it becomes me, is ion dhomh.	cloth, <i>n.</i> , aodach, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> (-ean, <i>g</i>)
bed, <i>n.</i> , leapa, <i>n</i> 4 <i>f.</i> (-ichean, <i>n</i>) most frequently written leabaidh in nom. sing.	college, <i>n.</i> , oil-thigh
believe, <i>v</i> , creid	companion, <i>n.</i> , companach
bell, <i>n.</i> , clag, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	costly <i>a</i> , luachmhor, <i>a</i> 1
black, <i>a</i> , dubh, <i>a</i> 1	counsellor, <i>n.</i> , comhairliche, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>
blood, <i>n.</i> , fuil, <i>n</i> 3 <i>f</i>	cover, <i>v</i> , comhdaich, <i>v</i> <i>tr</i>
blue, <i>a</i> , gorm	crooked, <i>a</i> , càm, <i>a</i> 1
boat, <i>n.</i> , bàta	country, <i>a</i> , dùthcheal, <i>a</i> 2
book, <i>n.</i> , leabhar	cut, <i>v</i> , gearr, <i>v</i> <i>tr</i>
boot, <i>n.</i> , bròg, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f.</i> (-an, <i>n</i>)	dark, <i>a</i> , dorch
bring, <i>v</i> , thoir (§71)	dead; the dead, <i>n.</i> , na mairbh
bury, <i>v</i> , amhlaic, <i>v</i> <i>reg</i> <i>tr</i>	dear ; in price, doar, <i>a</i> 1 : in love, gràdhach, <i>a</i> 1
but, <i>conj</i> , ach ;—however, gidheadh	death, <i>n.</i> , bàs
call, <i>v</i> ;—visit, taghail, <i>v</i> <i>int</i>	deer, <i>n.</i> , fiadh
	defect, <i>n.</i> , failinn, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i> (-ean)

delight, <i>v</i> ; I delight in, is	folk, <i>n</i> , munntir
gasda leam, is toigh leam	friend, <i>n</i> , caraid
desirable, <i>a</i> ion-mhianna-	friendship, <i>n</i> , cairdeas, <i>n 1 m</i>
ichte, <i>a</i> 2	full, <i>a</i> , làn, <i>a</i> 1
discord, <i>n</i> , aimhreit, <i>n 2 J</i>	
(-an, <i>g</i> .)	generous, <i>a</i> , fialaidh, <i>a</i> 2
disturb, <i>v</i> , cuir.....troimh	gentleman, <i>n</i> , duine uasal
chéile	getting drunk, a' dol air a'
down, <i>adv</i> sìos	mhisg
duly, <i>adv</i> gu riaghailteach	go, <i>v</i> , rach
early, <i>adv</i> tràth	gold, <i>n</i> , dr
error, <i>n</i> , mearachd, <i>n 6 f</i>	good, <i>a</i> math
(-an)	grave, <i>n</i> uaigh
esteem ; I esteem, is mòr	hair-brush, <i>n</i> , sguab-fuilt
leam	Halifax, <i>n</i> , Halifacs, <i>n 6 m</i>
Evan, <i>n</i> , Eòbhann	handsome, <i>a</i> , àillidh
even, <i>adv</i> , eadhon	harness, <i>n</i> , fasair, <i>n 4 m</i>
exercise, <i>n</i> cleachdadadh, <i>n 1</i>	heavy, <i>a</i> , trom
<i>m</i> (-ean, <i>g</i>)	hear, <i>v</i> , cluinn
exhaust, <i>v</i> , saruich, <i>v tr</i>	heart, <i>n</i> , cridhe
extinguish, <i>v</i> , cuir.....as, <i>v</i>	hen, <i>n</i> , cearc, <i>n 2 f</i>
<i>comp</i>	hero, <i>n</i> , gaisgeach
face, <i>n</i> , aghaidh	hold, <i>v</i> , sìn
fair, <i>a</i> , sèimh	home, <i>n</i> , dachaidh ; at home,
faithful, <i>a</i> , dìleas, <i>a</i> 1	aig tigh
family, <i>n</i> , teaghlaich, <i>n 1 m</i> ,	honey, <i>n</i> , mil
(-ean, <i>g</i>)	hope, <i>n</i> , dòchas
fatigue, <i>n</i> , sgòs, <i>n 6 m</i>	horn, <i>n</i> , adharc, <i>n 1 f</i>
favour, <i>n</i> , fàbhar, <i>n 1 m</i>	horse, <i>n</i> , each
fear, <i>n</i> , eagal	house, <i>n</i> , tigh
few, <i>a</i> , beagan, <i>n 1 m</i>	impossible, <i>a</i> , do-dheanta
field, <i>n</i> , blàr	importance, <i>n</i> ; of import-
fine, <i>a</i> , breagh	ance=
fire, <i>n</i> , teine (page 24)	important, cudthromach, <i>a</i> 1

ink, <i>n</i> , dubh <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	needle, <i>n</i> , snathad
inkstand, <i>n</i> , dubhadañ, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	nettle, <i>n</i> , deanntag, <i>n</i> 1 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>n</i>)
James, <i>n</i> Seumas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	news, <i>n</i> , naigheachd, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i>
John, <i>n</i> , Iain, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i>	nigh, <i>prep</i> , fagus; <i>adv</i> , cha mhòr nach
July, <i>n</i> , Iuchar <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	night, <i>n</i> , oidhche
June, <i>n</i> , † Og-mhìos, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>	now and then, <i>adv</i> , andrasta 'us a rìs
kind, <i>a</i> , caoimhneil, <i>a</i> 2	
lamp, <i>n</i> , lòchran	o'clock, <i>n</i> , uair, uairean
large, <i>a</i> , mòr	oh! <i>interj</i> , O
learning, <i>n</i> , edlas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	old, <i>a</i> , sean, seann
leg, <i>n</i> , luirg, <i>n</i> 2 <i>m</i> (-an <i>g</i>)	once, <i>adv</i> , aon uair
letter, <i>n</i> , litir, <i>n</i> 4 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>g</i>)	pants, <i>n</i> , triubhas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> , (-an, <i>n</i>)
lie, <i>v</i> , laidh, <i>v</i> <i>int</i>	paper, <i>n</i> , paipier, <i>n</i> 2 <i>m</i> , (-an, <i>g</i>)
life, <i>n</i> , beatha, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i> , (-nnan)	parlor, <i>n</i> , proinn-lann, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> , (-an, <i>n</i>)
living, <i>a</i> , beò, <i>a</i> 2; <i>n</i> , beò, n 6 <i>m</i>	poor, <i>a</i> , lochd, <i>a</i> 2
like, <i>a</i> , coltach <i>a</i> 1	power, <i>u</i> , cumhachd, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i> , (-an)
little, <i>a</i> , beag <i>a</i> 1	poverty, <i>n</i> , airc, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i>
lord, <i>n</i> , tighearn	prince, <i>n</i> , prionnsa, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i> , (-an)
love, <i>n</i> , gràdh	probably, <i>adv</i> , coslach
Malcolm, <i>n</i> , Callum, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	professor, <i>n</i> , foghlumaiche, n 6 <i>m</i>
man, <i>n</i> , duine	prosperous, <i>a</i> , rathail
May, <i>n</i> , Cèitein, <i>n</i> 2 <i>m</i>	psalm, <i>n</i> , salm <i>n</i> 1 <i>f</i>
may, <i>v</i> , faod	
mind, <i>n</i> , inntinn, <i>n</i> 6 <i>f</i> , (-ean)	ready, <i>a</i> , deiseal, <i>a</i> 1
mouse, <i>n</i> , luch	reasonably, <i>adv</i> , gu reusanta
monotony, <i>n</i> , aon-fhuaim- neachd	rebuke, <i>n</i> , cronachadh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
music, <i>n</i> , ceòl	
near, <i>prep</i> , fagus, fagus do	

receive, <i>v</i> , gabh	thong, <i>n</i> , iall, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i> , (-an, <i>n</i>)
remembrance, <i>n</i> , cuimhne	thorn, <i>n</i> , cluaran, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
reply, <i>v</i> , freagair, <i>v int</i>	(-an, <i>n</i>)
resentment, <i>n</i> , mi-rùn <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	time, <i>n</i> , uine
(see rùn)	tomb, <i>n</i> , uaigh
rest, <i>n</i> , fois	town, <i>n</i> , baile, <i>n</i> 6 <i>m</i> (bailtean)
right, <i>a</i> , ceart, <i>a</i> 2	to-day, <i>adv</i> an diugh
righteous, <i>a</i> , firinneach	true, <i>a</i> , firinneach
ring, <i>v</i> , buail	turn <i>v</i> tionndaidh
round, <i>a</i> , cruinn, <i>a</i> 1	
 say, <i>v</i> , abair	unhappy, <i>a.</i> , mi-shona, <i>a</i> 2
scissors, <i>n</i> , bearradan <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	undertaking, <i>n</i> , gnothuch, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
(-an, <i>n</i>)	unsparing, <i>a</i> , nach caomhain
see, <i>v</i> , faic, seall	usual, <i>a</i> , abhaiseach
sick, <i>a</i> , tinn, <i>a</i> 2	
silent, <i>a</i> , ciùin, <i>a</i> 2	valiant, <i>a</i> , treun
sleighting, <i>n</i> , slaodadh, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	very, <i>adv</i> , gle, ro
small, <i>a</i> beag	voice, <i>n</i> , guth
snow, <i>n</i> , sneachd, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>	
son, <i>n</i> , mac	waggon, <i>n</i> , feun, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>
soul, <i>n</i> , anam	walking, <i>n</i> , siubhal, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>
speech <i>n</i> cainnt	watch, <i>v</i> , dean faire
strong <i>a</i> làidir, <i>a</i> 1	well, <i>in health</i> , slàn, <i>a</i> 1
student, <i>n</i> , sgoilear, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	wicked, <i>a</i> , ole
store, <i>n</i> , bùth, <i>n</i> 3 <i>m</i>	window, <i>n</i> , uinneag
success, <i>n</i> , soirbhais, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i>	William, <i>n</i> , Uilleam
 take, <i>v</i> , gabh	work, <i>n</i> , obair (page 26)
talent, <i>n</i> , cail, <i>n</i> 2 <i>f</i> (-tean, <i>n</i>)	write, <i>v</i> , sgrìobh, <i>v tr</i>
tall, <i>a</i> , àrd	
taste, <i>n</i> , blas, <i>n</i> 1 <i>m</i> ; <i>v</i> , blais	year, <i>n</i> , bliadhna
there, <i>adv</i> , 'an sin	young, <i>a</i> , òg
	youth, <i>n</i> , òige, òigealachd

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. adjective
adlr. adverb
betw. between
comp. compound, composite
compar. comparative
conj. conjunction
contr. contraction
dat. dative
g. gen. genitive
inf. infin. infinitive
int. intransitive
interj. interjection
irreg. irregular
m. masculine
n. nominative, noun
pld. placed
plur. plural
prep. preposition
prtc. participle
R. reg. regular
s.t. sometimes
tr. transitive
v. verb
Voc. Vocabulary
≡ equivalent to
† marks capital letters which should be accented

CONTENTS.

DEDICATION		... Page	2
PREFACE		... "	3
ORTHOGRAPHY.			
LETTERS	Page 5	PRONUNCIATION	... 6
Vowels	... 5	SPELLING	... 8
Consonants	... 6		
ETYMOLOGY.			
ACCIDENTS	Page 10	Relative	... 43
ARTICLE	... 10	Interrogative	... 44
NOUN	... 11	VERB	... 45
Declension	... 11	Accidents	... 45
General Rules	... 12	Formation tenses	
Gender	... 12	Active Voice	... 46
First Declension	... 13	Bi, to be	... 48
Vowel changes	... 14	Glac, catch	... 54
Definite Declension	16	Changes of ag	... 57
Second	" ... 18	Consuetudinal tenses	57
Third	" ... 20	Formation tenses	
Fourth	" ... 21	Passive Voice	... 58
Fifth	" ... 22	Glac, Passive Voice	59
Sixth	" ... 23	Bris, Active	" ... 61
IRREGULAR NOUNS	... 24	" Passive	" ... 63
Distinction of Sex	27	Alp, Active	" ... 65
ADJECTIVE	... 28	Fuin	" ... 65
Declension	... 28	Irregular Infinitives	67
Comparison	... 31	Irregular Verbs	... 74
Irregular Comparison	32	Defective	" ... 75
Numeral Adjectives	34	Composite	" ... 77
Demonstrative	" ... 37	Impersonal	" ... 78
Indefinite	" ... 38	ADVERB	... 79
Distributive	" ... 38	PREPOSITION	... 79
PRONOUN	... 39	CONJUNCTION	... 80
Personal	... 39	INTERJECTION	... 80
Possessive	... 42		

SYNTAX.

Article	... 82	Verb	... 87
Noun	... 82	Adverb	... 89
Adjective	... 84	Preposition	... 90
Pronoun	... 86	Conjunctive	... 91

EXERCISES IN READING.

A Chlann nan Gael— <i>McLachlan's edition</i> of <i>Ossian</i>	... 91	<i>M'Coll</i> Do'n Ghréin— <i>Ossian</i> Sgeul Chomail— <i>Ossian</i>	... 92 93 95
Do'n Uiseig— <i>Evan</i>			

EXERCISES IN TRANSLATION	... 97
GAELO-ENGLISH VOCABULARY	... 98
ENGLISH-GAELO VOCABULARY	... 113
ABBREVIATIONS	... 117

ERRATA.

Page 3 line 9 *for the read its.*
" 3 line 24 *for it read its.*
" 6 last line *for orms read forms.*
" 14 line 13 *for snàthad read snàth.*
" 32 line 14 *for an clarsach read a' chlarsach.*
" 34 lines 1 and 2 *for an clarsach read a' chlarsach!*
" 38 line 20 *for airde read àirde.*
" 40 line 7 *for do read de.*
" 42 line 6 *for tuaradhal read tuarasdal.*
" 53 line 20 *for bhata read bhàta.*
" 67 line 3 from foot *for pàirt read pàirtich.*
" 91 line 3 from foot *for as read a 's.*
" 93 last line *for dàna read dàn a.*
" 95 title *for Comail read Chomail.*

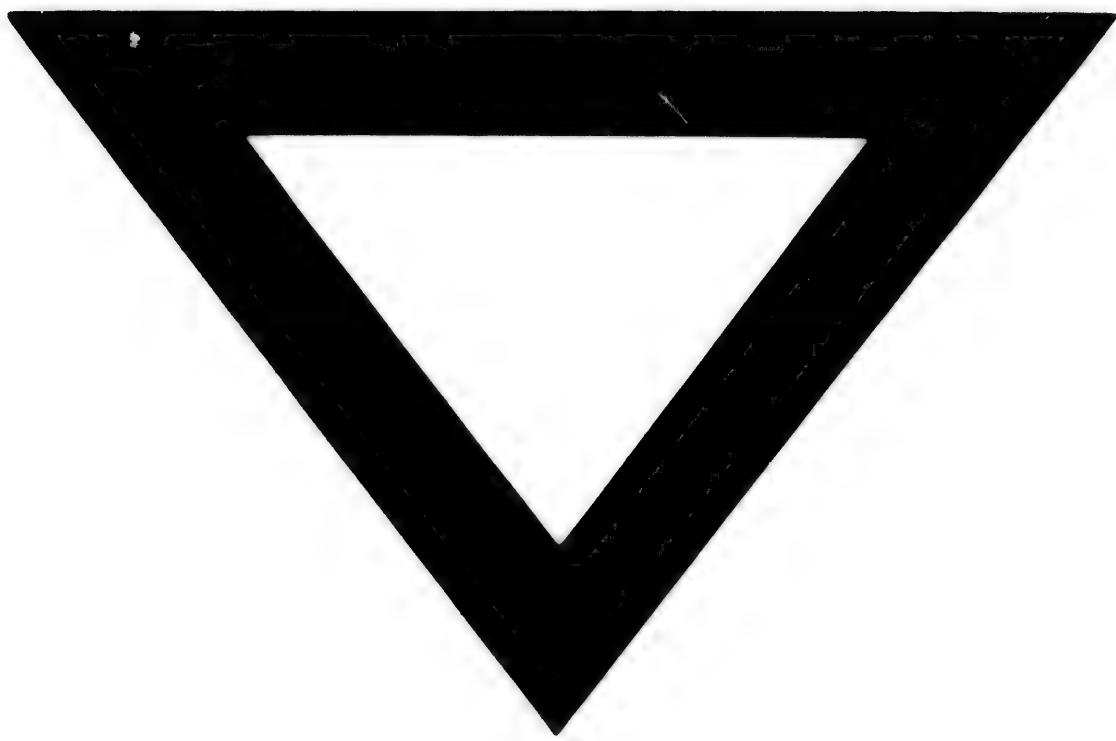
The accent has been omitted in several words in the "Exercise in Reading," because of their being printed, with some corrections, from the works of other editors.

NOTE.—Construe *o na* (page 92 line 1) thus: *o an a*, from (the) whom.

sach]

eds in
being
other

o an



ed in the singular in the masculine like nouns of the First Declension, and in the feminine like nouns of the Second.

Deas, dheas, *ready, right.*

	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
Sing	<i>Masc.</i> Deas	dheis	deas	dheis
	<i>Fem.</i> Dheas	deise	dheis	dheas
Plur. <i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	Deasa	deasa	deasa	deasa

§33. **Irregular Adjectives** of the First Declension : Odhar, *pale* ; bodhar, bhodhar, *deaf*. Thus declined :

	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
<i>Masc.</i>	bodhar	bhuidhir	bodhar	bhuidhir
<i>Fem.</i>	bhodhar	buidhir	bhuidhir	bhodhar
Plur. <i>M. & F.</i>	bodhar	bodhar	bodhar	bodhar

EXERCISE XI.

Learn §83, R. 16 and 17.

còir, 1. <i>honest, virtuous.</i>	gnìomh, 3. m. <i>an act (-aran, n.)</i>
crìon, 1. <i>little.</i>	
breac, 1. <i>speckled.</i>	gu-n d'thainig (é), that (he)
fial, 1. <i>liberal, generous.</i>	came.
é, <i>pron. he, him.</i>	is v. <i>is, are.</i> Mòr, 1. <i>large, great.</i>
balbh, 1. <i>dumb.</i>	

1. Cuir teine air. Tha an duine sin bodhar agus balbh. Ceann mnà buidhir. Innis do m' athair gu-n d' thainig é air Diardaoin le mnaoi chòir. Duine mòr le mnaoi chrin. Gamhainn breac. Is fial a' bhean agus riinn i gnìomh mòr. Cuir dìmeas* air an duine eucorach.*

2. A little harp and a great poet. A virtuous deed is (Is) †commendable.* Honour (Place honour on)

*See page 9. †When a word within brackets begins with a capital, it must be placed first in the sentence. After is place the adjective of the predicate.

the generous man. Tell my grandfather that he came with a speckled cow. The servant is deaf and dumb. The right hand. God is liberal *in his* ('na) acts to the sons of men.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

§34. Adjectives of the Second Declension are indeclinable except as indicated by the General Rules in §31.

Céarr, chéarr, *wrong*.

Sing.	N.&A.	G.	D.	V.
<i>Masc.</i>	Céarr	chéarr	céarr	chéarr
<i>Fem.</i>	Chéarr	céarr	chéarr	chéarr
<i>Plur. M.&F.</i>	Céarra	céarra	céarra	céarra

EXERCISE XII.

Learn §85, R. 35.

NOTE.—All words used in this and the subsequent Exercises which have not been given before or in the headings, will be found in the Vocabularies at the end of the book.

bu *was, were*, tha.....agam, *I have*; tha.....agad, *thou hast*; tha.....aig, *he has*. Fhuair mi, *I received*.

1. Bu cheart an ràdh. B' fhada an oidhche. Tha òglach math agam. Fhuair mi leabhar beag le sgeul ciatach air duine airidh. Thug é caor mhòr gheal do dh-Alastair agus clarsach lùr do n' filidh. Bruach shleanainn. Iugharach tiugh. Duin an dorus lochdrach. Chuir è (he put) ceann na h-iuchaire (or h-iuchrach) troimh an uinneig.

2. He *was* (Bu) a strong man. Thou *hast* a kind wife and a generous son. He *has* a speckled cow with a crooked horn. A good *man has* (Tha.....aig duine) honour. Place the blue book on the round table.

The pants *were made* (Rinneadh) of good cloth. Give me thy little hand, O my son. O book, my silent companion ! my kind and unsparing counsellor.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§35. Adjectives of **quality** are inflected for *Degree*.

There are three degrees called Degrees of Comparison :—Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

There are three forms of the Comparative, known as the First, Second and Third Comparatives.

§36. 1. *The First Comparative.* In the First Declension, the First Comparative is like the **genitive singular feminine**; *mall, slow, moille*; *bàn, fair, baine*.

In the Second Declension adjectives whose last vowel is broad add **a** to the **nominitive singular masculine**, and adjectives whose last vowel is small add **e** to the same, for the First Comparative; as, *bochd, poor, bochda*; *réith, plain, réithe*.

2. *The Second Comparative* is formed by adding **id** to the First Comparative; but if the First end in *e*, *e* is dropped before *id*; as *bochda, poorer, bochaid*; *bâine, fairer, bainid*.

3. *The Third Comparative* is formed by adding **ad** to the First Comparative; but if the latter end in *a*, **d** alone is added; as *bòidhche, more beautiful, bòidhchead*; *dona, worse, donad*.

§37. *Use of the Comparatives.* 1. The First Comparative is used when two things are compared; as, *is e's bòidhche na † Una, she is prettier than Winifred*. This Comparative is also frequently used as a noun feminine of the Sixth Declension.

2. The Second Comparative is used when two conditions of the same thing are compared; *cha bhòidhchid i sud, she is none the prettier for that*; *cha bu mhisd*

mi e, *I was none the worse for it*; is feàrrd mi na rinn e air mo shon, *I am the better of what he did for me.*

3. The Third Comparative is a noun feminine of the Second Declension. It is used to express comparison after the verbs *rach* and *cuir*, and the prepositions *ann* and *air*. Tha mhin a' dol an daoiread, *meal is becoming dearer* (lit. meal is going into dearness).

EXERCISE XIII.

Learn §§3, R. 24 and 25.

1. Ni's glice na eunlaith nan speur. Is tua is firinniche na mise. Bha é ni b' urramaiche na a bhraithrean. Tha an t-iasc a' dol an daoiread. Tha iad ni's milse na a' mhil. Is luithe iad na iolairean. Tha é ni's sine na Seònaid. Tha an clarsach nis ann an deisead. Tha é dol an laigead gach là.

2. John is more handsome than James. I am more righteous than thou. Silk is becoming dear. I am older than Alexander. The waggon is now in readiness. Give me a swifter horse and stronger harness. Ludovick is more liberal than Malcolm.

§38. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1 Comp.</i>
Beag, <i>little</i> ,	lugh, <i>big</i>
Còir, <i>proper</i> ,	ébra
Cumhang, <i>narrow</i> ,	cuinge
Dògh, <i>probable</i> ,	dòcha
Dorch, <i>dark</i> ,	dorch, duirehe.
Duilich, <i>difficult</i> ,	duilghe
Dùr, <i>difficult</i> ,	dorra
Dugh, <i>natural</i> ,	dùeha
Furasda, <i>easy</i> ,	fusa
Faisg, <i>Fagus</i> , <i>near</i> .	faisge.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>1 Comp.</i>
Gearr, Goirrid, <i>short</i> ,	giorra.
Geur, <i>sharp</i> ,	g'ire, gedire.
Ion, <i>proper, fit</i> ,	iona.
Iomhruinn, <i>desireable</i> ,	ionnsa, annsa.
Làidir, <i>strong</i> ,	treasa.
Math, Maith, <i>good</i> ,	fèarr, feotha.
Mòr, <i>great</i> ,	mò.
Olc, <i>bad</i> ,	miosa, dona.*
Teth, <i>hot</i> ,	teotha.
Toigh, toigheach, { <i>dear, beloved</i> ,	tocha, docha.

NOTE.—The Second and third Comparatives, when such exist, are formed regularly in the above Adjectives from the First, except the following :

<i>1 Comp.</i>	<i>2 Comp.</i>	<i>3 Comp.</i>
Géire,	g'uraid,	g'urad.
Fèarr,	feaird,	fèrras.
Feotha,	feothaid,	feothas.
Mò.	mòid,	mòid, meud.
Moisa,	misd,	oleas, miosad.
Tocha or docha,	dochaid.	

§39. The *superlative degree* is merely the First Comparative preceded by a's and not followed by na; as, am fear a's truime dhiubh, *the heaviest one of them*; mar an t-òr a's gloine, *as the finest gold*; sagart an Dé a's ri airde, *priest of the most high God*; so a' chaor a's fèarr 'nam measg, *this is the best sheep among them*.

EXERCISE XIV.

a, <i>which, who, that</i> ,	i, <i>she, her, it</i> .
dha, <i>to or for him</i> .	Is fèarr leam, <i>I prefer</i> .
is fèarr leat, <i>thou preferest</i> ,	is fèarr leis, <i>he prefers</i> .

* Has also a positive *dona*, *bad*.

1. Is dona an gnìomh a rinn é. B' fhèarr dha an clarsach na an fhiodhnuill. Is fhèarr leam rioghachd na 's saoibhire na i sin. Tha é na 's blàithe anns an tigh an diugh na air rathad. Tha Cailean na 's lugha na Fòbhann. Is é so cuid a 's gairbhe de 'n chraoibh. Is fèarr gliocas na an t-òr.

2. *There is nothing** sweeter than honey to the taste. *There is nothing** sweeter than friendship to the soul. Love is stronger than fear, and more desirable than gold. The night is *becoming darker* (going into darkness). ('S ann) it is becoming smaller.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

§40. Numeral adjectives are such as denote an exact number of the thing spoken of; as, seachd làithean.

Cardinal numbers are such as denote *how many*; *ordinal*, such as denote *what place in order*.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1. Aon	1st. an ceud, <i>m.</i> a' cheud,
2. dà	<i>f.</i> an t-aona, <i>m. & f.</i>
3. trì	2nd. an dara.
4. ceithir	3rd. an treas, triamh.
5. còig, cùig	4th. an ceathramh.
6. se, sèa	5th. an còigeamh.
7. seachd	6th. an seathanmh.
8. ochd	7th. an seachdamh.
9. naoidh	8th. an t-ochdamh.
10. deich	9th. an naoidheamh.
11. aon deug	10th. an deicheamh.
12. dà dheug	11th. an t-aona deug.
13. trì deug.	12th. an dara deug.

* Cha-n 'eil ni ann.

Cardinal.

20. fichead.
 21. aon thar fhichead.
 22. dà thar fhichead.
 30. deich thar fhichead.
 31. aon deug thar fhichead
 40. dà fhichead.
 41. aon thar dà fhichead
 50. deich thar dà fhichead
 51. aon deug thar dà
 fhichead.
 60. trì fichead
 61. aon thar trì fichead.
 70. deich thar trì fichead
 75. còig deug thar trì fichead
 80. ceithir fichead.
 84. ceithir thar ceithir
 fichead.
 90. deich thar ceithir fichead
 97. seachd deug thar ceithir
 fichead
 100. còig fichead, céud.
 127. céud 'us seachd thar
 fhichead.
 1,000. mìle.
 10,000. deich mìle.
 1,000,000. mìle mìle, muil-
 lionn.
 1876. ochd céud deug 'us trì fichead 'us sia deug.

20th. am ficheadamh.
 21st. an t-aona thar fhichead
 30th. an deicheamh thar
 fhichead
 32nd. an dara deug thar
 fhichead
 40th. an dà fhicheadamh.
 45th. an còigeamh thar dà
 fhichead
 50th. an deicheamh thar dà
 fhichead.
 60th. an trì ficheadamh.
 63rd. an treas thar trì
 fhichead.
 70th. an deicheamh thar trì
 fhichead.
 79th. an naoidheamh deug
 thar trì fichead.
 80th. an ceithir ficheadamh
 90th. an deicheamh thar
 ceithir fichead
 97th. an seachdamh deug
 thar ceithir fichead
 100th. am céudamh.
 101st. an t-aona thar an
 céud
 1,000th. am mìleamh.

Ordinal.

20th. am ficheadamh.
 21st. an t-aona thar fhichead
 30th. an deicheamh thar
 fhichead
 32nd. an dara deug thar
 fhichead
 40th. an dà fhicheadamh.
 45th. an còigeamh thar dà
 fhichead
 50th. an deicheamh thar dà
 fhichead.
 60th. an trì ficheadamh.
 63rd. an treas thar trì
 fhichead.
 70th. an deicheamh thar trì
 fhichead.
 79th. an naoidheamh deug
 thar trì fichead.
 80th. an ceithir ficheadamh
 90th. an deicheamh thar
 ceithir fichead
 97th. an seachdamh deug
 thar ceithir fichead
 100th. am céudamh.
 101st. an t-aona thar an
 céud
 1,000th. am mìleamh.

NOTES ON THE NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

1. When the Cardinals are used absolutely the particle *a* is prefixed; thus, *a ceithir*; and then *aon*, *dà* and *ochd* are aspirated; thus, *a h-aon*, *a dhà*, *a h-ochd*.

2. From *aon* to *deich* the numeral precedes its noun, in Cardinals and Ordinals. Fichead, dà fhichead, tri fichead, &c., céud, mìle, muillion, and their Ordinals also precede the noun. In the other numerals the noun comes after the unit ; as, aon uair deug, (eleven hours), *eleven o'clock* ; an dara duine deug thar fhichead, *the thirty-second man*.

3. Fichead, céud, mìle, muillion take a noun in the nominative singular. Dà takes a noun in the dative singular aspirate ; and if another adjective be expressed the adjective is put in the nominative singular feminine. If the noun after dà is governed in the genitive or dative, the singular is used and the other adjective agrees with its noun. Under all circumstances dà aspirates its noun.

4. A Cardinal with the noun *uair, time* forms a multiplicative expression ; as, aon uair, *once*, tri uairean *thrice, three times*, fichead uair, *twenty times*.

5. The Cardinals *aon*, *fichead*, *céud*, *muillion*, when used absolutely are nouns masculine. All the others, when so used, are nouns feminine.

6. The *Distributive numerals*. Leth, *half* ; trian, *third* ; ceithreamh, *quarter*. The others are formed by joining *cuid*, *a part*, to the Ordinals ; as, an deicheadamh *cuid*, *the twelfth part, one-twelfth*.

7. The *Collective numerals*. The Collective numerals are nouns feminine which govern the genitive plural indefinite of nouns which accompany them. They are applied to persons only ; as, dithis mhac ; an triùir bhàrd. They take an adjective plural and the article singular. They are :

2. dithis, (<i>gen. deise</i>)	4. ceathrar,
3. triùir,	5. còigear, còignear.*

6. sèanar, sianar,	8. ochdar, ochdnar,
7. seachdar, seachdnar,	9. naoinear, naonar,
	10. deichnar, deichar.

EXERCISE XV.

ini, pron. *I, me* agam (see §47.)
cha-n 'eil *is not, are not,* so, this

1. Tha mi nis ceithir bliadhna thar fhichead. Bha naonar mhac agam agus nis cha-n 'eil agam ach an ceathrar bheaga so. Thainig é air an còigeamh là thar fhichead. Do dhà mhnaoi òig. Anns an dà chuaich bhig. Prìs an dà eich. B' é aireamh armailtean a' mharc-shluaign fichead mìle do dheich mìltibh. Is iad so deich mìltean Ephraim. Is i an còigeamh bò a's fhéarr dhiù uile.

2. The twenty-second book. The hundredth wagon. You have *nothing* (ni's am bith) more handsome than that. This is my fifteenth exercise. There are thirty days in June. The fourth of July. The 17th letter of the alphabet. *Announce* (give out) the hundred and twentieth psalm. The chief *among* (am measg) ten thousand.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

§41. Demonstrative Adjectives are those which point out the thing spoken of; *an* là *so*, *this* *day*.

A Demonstrative Adjective when used with a noun requires the article ; as, an là so ; and if *is* is implied the adjective precedes the article ; as, so an là, *this is the day*. But when joined with a pronoun the article is not used ; as, e so, *this one* ; so e, *this is he*.

Demonstrative Adjectives are indeclinable. They are, so, *this*, *these*; *sin*, *that*, *those* *there*; *sud*, *ud*, *siod*, *that*, *those* *yonder*.

* When two forms are given either may be used as the speaker pleases.

INDEFINITE ADJECTIVES.

§42. Indefinite Adjectives are adjectives of quantity which do not denote an exact number or quantity ; as, air bith, 'sam bith, *any*, *-ever* ; eigin, *some* ; cuid, *some* ; airidh, *certain*.

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES.

§43. Distributive Adjectives denote that the things spoken of are taken separately ; as, *gach*, *each*, *every* ; *uile*, *each*, *every* ; *eile*, *other* ; *le cheile*, *both*.

EXERCISE XVI.

a h-uile fear, *every man*. riut, (see §47, Ri).
 ch̄ robh, *was not*, *were not*. té 6. f. *a woman, a female*.

1. Tha an c̄^h beag ud anns an tigh ūl thall. Thainig a h-uile fear *d'a ionnsuidh* (to him). Gach ni a chunnaic mi. Cha robh a h-uile duine cho rathail riut*. *Ciod* (what) air bith a rinneadh, rinneadh é le Dia. Sud iad. So an duine. An duine so. Rinneadh an leabhar so an Albuinn (*dat.*) Nuaidh. Thainig té eile an raoir. Tha an duine ud na 's airde na Uilleam. Is é an duine so a's airde.

2. This little town. He came *from* (o) yonder house. These twenty-four years were not more prosperous. Give me that large book of songs. Every house in the town. Death was in every family. Each man has a work and a power *to do it* (a dheanamh). Whatever he was, he was *a* ('n a) good friend. Every man was not as (cho) true as he (ris).

* riut, *as thou*.

THE PRONOUN.

§44. A pronoun is a word which stands for a noun.

There are four classes of pronouns : *Personal, Relative, Possessive* and *Interrogative*.

Personal Pronouns are of two kinds : *Substantive* and *Prepositional*.

§45. A *Personal Substantive Pronoun* is a word which merely stands for a noun in the nominative or accusative case. There are three Pronouns of this class : *First, Second* and *Third*.

The *First* and *Second* are inflected for number only ; the *Third*, for number and gender.

First Pers. Sub. Pronoun, Sing. Mi, Mhi, I, me,

Plur. Sinn, we, us.

Second " " " *Sing.* Tu, thu, thou, thee.

Plur. Sibh, ye, you.

Third " " " *Sing.* {é, m, he, him, }

Plur. iad, they, them.

There is also an emphatic form in use :

	Sing.	Plur.
<i>First</i>	Mise, mihise	sinne.
<i>Second</i>	Tusa, thusa	sibhse.
<i>Third</i>	Esan, m, ise, f	iadsan.

NOTE.—Final *a* or *e* is frequently dropped in the emphatic form, except in the First Plural.

2. The adjective **fein**, *self*, may also be joined to either form of these Pronouns for the purposes of emphasis ; as, mi fein *myself*; mise fein, *my own self*.

3. The nominative of the Third Pronoun singular is sometimes written *se*, m. *si*, f., and the plural *siad*, m. & f.

4. In addressing superiors in age and rank the plural of the second person is used in this and the prepositional pronouns.

EXERCISE XVII.

Learn §86, R. 45. and §88, R. 54.

am feasd, *adv. ever, forever.* tog, *v. life, raise*
 cho, *adv. so, as.* dh', *contr. for do. (See Voc.)*
 'us, or 's *contr. for agus.* ro, *adv. very, much, too.*

1. Tha mi na's socraiche na bha mi. Cha robh mi cho brònach 's cho dall. Tog iad am feasd. Bha an talamh uile dh' aon teangaidh agus a dh' aon chainnt. Thainig sinne air Di-sathuirne, agus sibhse air Di-luain. Thug sé é seachad. Bha iad rathail. Ghabh thusa a' bhuaidh. Cha-n é an duine ud é. Thainig thusa ro thràth.

1. I am sick. He was not sick. You your-self are very kind. They came on Wednesday. You were not prosperous in that undertaking. He came very early. Raise him to honour (§87, R. 49, note). Give me the little child.

§46. A Personal Prepositional Pronoun is a contraction of the Personal Substantive Pronoun with a preposition.

§47. We give the following list of Prepositional Pronouns as those which occur most frequently.

Aig in the possession of, sing. 1. agam, *in my possession, mine,* 2. agad, 3. aige, *m. aice f. plur.* 1. againn, 2. agaibh, 3. aca.

Air, on, concerning, sing. 1. orm, *on me, concerning me,* 2. ort, 3. air, *m. oirre, f. plur.* 1. òirnn, 2. oirbh, 3. orra.

Ann, in, sing. 1. annam *in me,* 2. annad, 3. ann, *m, innta, f. plur.* 1. annainn, 2. annaibh, 3. annta.

As, out of, sing. 1. asam, 2. asad, 3. as, *m.* aiste, *f.* plur. 1. asainn, 2. asaibh, 3. asta.

De, of, off, sing. 1. diam, dhiam, 2. diat, dhiat, 3. de, dhe, *m.* di, dhi, *f.* plur. 1. dinn, dhinn, 2. dibh, dhibh 3. diù, dhiù.

Do, to, sing. 1. domh, dhomh, 2. duit, dhut, 3. da, dha, *m.* di, dhi, *f.* plur. 1. duinn, dhuinn, 2. duibh, dhuibh, 3. dhoibh (dhaibh).

Eadar, between, plur. 1. eadarainn, 2. eadaraibh, 3. eatarra.

Fo, under, sing. 1. fotham, 2. fothad, 3. fotha, *m.* foipe, *f.* plur. 1. fothainn, 2. fothaibh, 3. fópa.

Gu, to, in the direction of, sing. 1. h-ugam, 2. h-ugad, 3. h-uige, *m.* h-uice, *f.* plur. 1. h-ugainn, 2. h-ugaibh, 3. h-uca.

Le, with, sing. 1. leam, 2. leat, 3. leis, *m.* leatha, *f.* plur. 1. leinn, linn, 2. leibh, libh, 3. led, leotha.

Mu, about, sing. 1. umam, 2. umad, 3. uime, *m.* uimpe, *f.* plur. 1. umainn, 2. umaibh, 3. umpa.

O or bho, from, sing. 1. uam, 2. uat, uait, 3 uaithe, *m.* uaipe, *f.* plur. 1. uainn, 2. uaibh, 3. uapa, uatha.

Ri, to, sing. 1. rium, 2. riut, 3. ris, *m.* rithe, *f.* plur. 1. rinn, ruinn, 2. ribh, ruibh, 3. riù, riutha.

Riomh, before, sing. 1. romham, 2. romhad, 3. roimhe, *m.* roimpe, *f.* plur. 1. romhainn, 2. romhaibh, 3. rompa.

Thar, across, over, sing. 1. tharam, 2. harad, 3. thairis air, *m.* thairis oirre, *f.* plur. 1. tharainn, 2. tharaibh, 3. tharta.

Troimh, through, sing. tromham, 2. tromhad 3. troimhe, *m.* troimpe, *f.* plur. tromhainn, 2. tromhaibh, 3. trompa.

EXERCISE XVIII.

NOTE.—For phrases compounded of *Is* and a prepositional pronoun with a noun or adjective, see section on *Composite verbs*.

1. Cha-n 'eil agam ach fishead. Is beag leam an tuaradal agus is mòr leam an dragh. Is toigh leam thusa agus do bhrathair. Is fada leam an rathad. Is beinn leam an t-òran. Is cruaidh leam an càs. Thoir dha an t-airgiad. Thug é leis an t-each. So an lòchran agamsa. Innis sud orra. Tha cridhe annad. Bù bheag sud eadarainn.

1. He *took-away* (thug) the ink with him. He
esteeems that man. I am acquainted with William.
I delight in music and I hate discord. It becomes
him to *say so* (sin a rādh). I think that heavy. I
love learning *for* (air son) the mind and friendship
for the heart. I do not care for that.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

§48. The *Possessive Pronouns* are adjectives corresponding to the personal substantive pronouns. They are three and are inflected for number only.

*First Possessive Pronoun, mo, my, sing. : ar, plur. our.
Second " " do, thy, sing. ; bhur, plur.
your.*

NOTE.—1. The enclitics of emphasis are not connected with the possessive pronouns, but still are used with them and suffixed to the nouns they qualify. These enclitics are: **-sa** for the *First* and *Second* singular, **-se** for the *Third* singular, when feminine **-san** when masculine; **-ne** for the *First* plural, **-se** for the *Second*, and **-san** for the *Third*.

2. *Mo*, *do* and *a* when masculine throw the nouns they qualify into the aspirate form.

3. The *First* and *Second* singular elide their final *o* before a vowel and after a preposition ending in a vowel, thus: *m'*, *d'*; and the *Third* singular when used instead of a masculine noun, is elided altogether before a vowel and its place is occupied by an apostrophe (').

4. *Ann mo*, in my, *ann do*, in thy, are contracted into 'am and 'ad.

5. *Ar* and *bhur* take *n-* before a vowel; and *a* feminine takes *h-*.

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Is mise fear-gleidhidi mo bhrathar. Is mò mo pheanas. Is é ar dearbh-bhrathair é agus ar fèdil. Thèid mi sios do 'n uaigh a chum mo mhic ri bròn. *Mar so (thus)* rinn 'athair caoidh air a shon. Is mise do bhanoglach. Thainig i air a h-ais. Thug bhur Dia fois duibh, agus thug é dhuibh an tìr so. Tha an tuarasdal aca.

2. The value of my sheep and my cows. He took-away your horse with him. Thy death-bed. The thongs of his boots. Her face was *as* fair *as* (§88, R. 54.) morning. His eyes were full (§83, R. 22.) of love. Their hands are full of blood.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

§49. A *Relative Pronoun* is a Pronoun which connects two clauses in a sentence.

There are three Relative Pronouns :

The Affirmative, a, an, am, who, whom, which, that.

The Negative, nach, who not, whom not, which not, that not.

The Collective, na, the things which, the persons who, all that, what.

§50. The noun to which the pronoun refers is called its **Co-relative**. When the Co-relative is extended, a *term of reference* is introduced immediately before the Relative; as *An Ti a ta beannaichte, agus a mhàin eumhdach, Righ nan righ agus Tighearn nan tighearna, neach nach faea duine 'sam bith.*

THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

§51. An *Interrogative Pronoun* is a pronoun which asks a question.

There are three Interrogative Pronouns :

Co? *who?* *which?* Applied to living beings.

Ciod? *what?* *what kind of?*

Cia? *which?* Applied to inanimate objects.

NOTE 1.—An interrogative pronoun asks a question without the assistance of the verb *Is to be*, but when it implies the Relative, the verb *to be* is used.

2. Interrogative pronouns precede the nouns to which they refer and the prepositions which govern them; as *co an duine?* *co as an triath?* *co th' ann ach triath a' chùil mhóir?*

3. *Co* is sometimes used in the genitive case; as, *á broinn co an d' thainig an eigh?* (Job 38, 29).

4. If the subject of inquiry be in view or its gender and number known, the Personal pronoun is used, as, *co e an guth?* (Oigh-nam-mor-shuil, 122).

5. The interrogatives are also used in indirect questions.

EXERCISE XX.

1. *Co é?* *Ciod é sud?* *Co iad?* *Co i am boirionnach uasal ud?* *Co é am fear so?* *Is coma leam co tha ann.* *Co dhiubh thainig?* *Is aithne dhomh co rinn é.* *Tha fios agam ciod é rinn é.*

2. Who is that youth? *Whose?* (Co bu leis?)
 Whose book is this? Which of them did it? Who
 is that tall gentleman? What prince is that? Who
 came? Who is the poet that gave you that poem?

THE VERB.

§52. A Verb is a word which asserts.

Verbs are of three kinds: *Transitive*, *Intransitive* and *Copula*.

A Transitive Verb denotes action which passes over to an object.

An Intransitive Verb denotes action which does not pass over to an object.

A Copula Verb is a verb which requires a noun, adjective or adverb to be joined with it so as to make a complete assertion. Verbs of *being*, *becoming*, *feeling*, *growing* are copula.

§53. *Conjugation* is the exhibition in regular order of the several inflections of the verb.

Verbs are inflected by *voice*, *mood*, *tense*, *number* and *person*.

There are two voices: the *Active* and the *Passive*.

§54. There are five moods: *Imperative*, *Infinitive*, *Indicative*, *Potential*, *Conditional* and *Subjunctive*.

The *Imperative Mood* asserts in the form of a command or exhortation.

The *Infinitive Mood* merely names the action denoted by the verb.

The *Indicative Mood* asserts with certainty.

The *Potential Mood* indicates desire or liberty to perform an action.

The *Conditional Mood* expresses a conditional action or state upon which another action or state depends.

The *Subjunctive Mood* represents the action expressed by it as contingent.

§55. There are four tenses : *Present, Past, Second Past* and *Future*.

The *Present Tense* expresses an action as being done in the present time.

The *Past Tense* expresses an action as being done in the past time.

The *Second Past Tense* expresses an action as being done in some time previous to the immediate past.

The *Future Tense* expresses an action as to be done in future time.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.—ACTIVE VOICE.

§56. There are two *primary parts* in the Active Voice from which all the other tenses are formed, namely : the *2nd pers. sing. present Imperative*, and the *present Participle*.

1. *In the Indicative Mood.*

The *Present Tense* is formed from the Present of the verb *Bi*, to be, and the present participle ; as, *Tha mi 'g radh*, *I say* or *I am saying*.

NOTE.—*A* of *ag*, the sign of the present participle is elided after a vowel.

The *Past* is formed from the 2nd singular Imperative by aspiration ; as, *Bhual mi*, *I struck*. But if the verb begins with a vowel, this tense is formed by prefixing *dh'* (for *do* the old sign of the Preterite) ; if the verb begins with *f* pure, *f* is aspirated and *dh'* is prefixed ; as *dh'or mi*, *I gilded* ; *dh' fhaighnich e*, *he enquired*.

The *Future Tense* is formed by adding *-idh* or *-as* to the 2nd sing. Imperative ; as, faighnichidh mi, *I will enquire* ; briseas mi, *I will break*.

2. In the Potential Mood.

The *Past Tense* is formed from the 2nd sing. Imperative by aspiration and by adding *-inn* for the 1st person singular, and *-adh* for the other persons sing. ; 1st plural is like the same in the Imperative ; and the 2nd and 3rd plur. are like the same in the singular.

3. In the Conditional Mood.

The *Present* and *Past Tenses* are like the same in the Indicative with the particle **ma** prefixed.

The *Second Past* tense is like the Past Potential aspiration being removed, and the particle **na-n** prefixed (modified into *na-m* before *labials*.)

The *Future* tense is like the Future Indicative in *-as* and the particle **ma** prefixed.

4. In the Subjunctive Mood.

The *Present* tense is formed from the Present Subjunctive of the verb **Bi** and the present Participle.

The *Past* tense is formed from the Past Indicative by prefixing **gu-n do**, contracted into **gu-n d'** before a vowel or silent *fh* or *th*.

The *Second Past* tense is formed from the Second Past Conditional by changing *na-n* into **gu-n** and *na-m* into **gu-m**.

The *Future* tense is formed from the 2nd. sing. Imperative by prefixing **gu-n** or **gu-m**.

5. In the Infinite Mood.

The *Present Tense* is formed by suffixing *-adh* to the 2nd sing. Imperative.

6. *Participles.*

A *Participle* is a word that partakes of the nature of a verb and an adjective.

The *Present* Participle is formed by prefixing **ag** and adding **-adh** to the 2nd sing. Imperative.

The *Past* Participle is formed by adding to the 2nd sing. Imperative, **-te** if its last vowel be small, and **-ta** if that vowel be broad.

§57. **Copula Verb—Bi, to be—Affirmatively.**

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

1. Bitheam, <i>Let me be,</i>	1. Bitheamaid, <i>let us be,</i>
2. Bi, <i>or bi thusa, be, be thou</i>	2. Bithibh, <i>be ye, be you,</i>
3. Bitheadh é (i), <i>let him</i>	3. Bitheadh iad, <i>let them</i>
(her) be.	be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, Gu bhi or a bhi, to be, to be about to be. Bith, 6. m. being.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

SINGULAR.

SINGULAR.

1. Ta <i>or</i> tha mi, <i>I am,</i>	1. Bha mi, <i>I was</i>
2. Tha thu, <i>thou art,</i>	2. Bha thu, <i>thou wast</i>
3. Tha é, <i>he is,</i>	3. Bha é, <i>he was</i>

PLURAL.

PLURAL.

1. Tha sinn, <i>we are,</i>	1. Bha sinn, <i>we were</i>
2. Tha sibh, <i>you are,</i>	2. Bha sibh, <i>you were</i>
3. Tha iad, <i>they are.</i>	3. Bha iad, <i>they were</i>

Future Tense.

Sing. 1. Bithidh mi, *I shall or will be*
 2. Bithidh tu, *thou shalt or wilt be*
 3. Bithidh é, *he shall or will be*

Plur. 1. Bithidh sinn, *we shall or will be*
 2. Bithidh sibh, *you shall or will be*
 3. Bithidh iad, *they shall or will be*

POTENTIAL MOOD.*Past Tense.*

SING. 1. Bhithinn, *I could or would be*
 2. Bhitheadh tu, *thou couldst or wouldest be*
 3. Bhitheadh é, *he could or should be*

PLUR. 1. Bhitheamaid, *we could, &c., be*
 2. Bhitheadh sibh, *you could, &c., be*
 3. Bhitheadh iad, *they could, &c., be*

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

SINGULAR.

1. Ma tha mi, *if I be*
 2. Ma tha thu, *if thou be*
 3. Ma tha é, *if he be*

PLURAL.

1. Ma tha sinn, *if we be*
 2. Ma tha sibh, *if you be*
 3. Ma tha iad, *if they be*

SINGULAR.

1. Ma bha mi, *if I were*
 2. Ma bha thu, *if thou wert*
 3. Ma bha é, *if he were*

PLURAL.

1. Ma bha sinn, *if we were*
 2. Ma bha sibh, *if you were*
 3. Ma bha iad, *if they were*

Past Hypothetical Tense.

SING. 1. Na-n robh mi, *if I were*
 2. Na-n robh thu, *if thou wert*
 3. Na-n robh é, *if he were*

PLUR. 1. Na-n robh sinn, *if we were*
 2. Na-n robh sibh, *if you were*
 3. Na-n robh iad, *if they were*

Second Past Hypothetical.

SING. 1. Na-m̄ bithinn, if I had been.
 2. Na-m̄ bitheadh tu, if thou hadst been
 3. Na-m̄ bitheadh é, if he had been
 PLUR. 1. Na-m̄ bitheadhnaid, if we had been
 2. Na-m̄ bitheadh sibh, if you had been
 3. Na-m̄ bitheadh iad, if they had been.

Future Tense.

SING. 1. Ma bhithreas mi, if I shall or will be
 2. Ma bhithreas tu, if thou shalt or wilt be
 3. Ma bhithreas é, if he shall or will be
 PLUR. 1. Ma bhithreas sinn, if we shall, &c., be
 2. Ma bhithreas sibh, if you shall, &c., be
 3. Ma bhithreas iad, if they shall, &c., be

*Subjunctive Mood.**Present Tense.*

SING. 1. Gu bheil mi, that I am
 2. Gu bheil thu, that thou art
 3. Gu bheil é, that he is
 PLUR. 1. Gu bheil sinn, that we are
 2. Gu bheil sibh, that you are
 3. Gu bheil iad, that they are

Past Tense.

SING. 1. Gu-n̄ robh mi, that I was
 2. Gu-n̄ robh thu, that thou wast
 3. Gu-n̄ robh é, that he was
 PLUR. 1. Gu-n̄ robh sinn, that we were
 2. Gu-n̄ robh sibh, that you were
 3. Gu-n̄ robh iad, that they were

Second Past Tense.

SING. 1. Gu-m̄ bithinn, that I had been
 2. Gu-m̄ bitheadh tu, that thou hadst been
 3. Gu-m̄ bitheadh é, that he had been

PLUR. 1. Gu-n bitheamaid, *that we had been*
 2. Gu-n bitheadh sibh, *that you had been*
 3. Gu-n bitheadh iad, *that they had been*

Future Tense.

SING. 1. Gu-n bi mi, *that I shall or will be*
 2. Gu-n bi thu, *that thou shalt or wilt be*
 3. Gu-n bi é, *that he shall, &c., be*
PLUR. 1. Gu-n bi sinn, *that we shall, &c., be*
 2. Gu-n bi sibh, *that you shall, &c., be*
 3. Gu-n bi iad, *that they shall, &c., be*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, Bith, n. 6 m. *being*. **SECOND PAST**, air bith,
having been.

EXERCISE XXL

'na, 'nad, 'na, 'nar, 'nur, 'nan or 'nam, (*in my, in thy, in his or her &c.*) are used as particles of reference before nouns denoting *condition, trade or profession*, and are rendered into English by the indefinite article *a*; as, tha esan 'na shaor, *he is a carpenter.*

1. Tha Eòbhann 'na ghille còir. Bha an duine a fhuair bàs 'na shilidh taghta. Bha bainis eadheil againn. Tha ingean fada ort. Thuirt é (he said) gu-n robh mise eáarr. Is sona leam gu bheil é toilichte. Na-m bithinn an sud bhithheadh esan aon mar an ceudna. Ma tha thu 'nad charaid dhornu.

2. If he is kind, he is also generous. If I were there. I fear that he is unhappy. He is a friend to me. He is dear to all. He shall be a hero in his day. We should be there. He said that John was right.

§58. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Negatively.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Na bitheam, &c., as affirmatively, with **na**.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, Cha-n 'eil mi, &c. *Past*, Cha robh mi, &c.
Future, cha bhi mi, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past, Cha bhithinn, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present, Mur 'eil mi, &c. *Past*, Mur robh mi, &c.
Second past, Mur bithinn, &c. *Future*, Mur bi mi, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, Nach 'eil mi, &c. *Past*, Nach robh mi, &c.
Second past, Nach bithinn, &c. *Future*, Nach bi mi, &c.

§59. Copula Verb—Bi, to be.—Interrogatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, Am bheil mi? &c. *Past*, An robh mi? &c.
Future, Am bi mi? &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past, Am bithinn? &c.

§60. Copula Verb, Bi, to be.—Negative-Interrogatively.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, Nach 'eil mi? &c. *Past*, Nach robh mi? &c.
Future, Nach bi mi? &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past, Naeh bithinn? &c.

§61. Copula Verb—Bi, to be—Impersonally.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, *Affir.* Thathas or thathar.

“ *Neg.* Cha-n 'cileas or 'eilear.

“ *Inter.* Am bheileas or bheilear?

Past, Affir. Bhathas, bhathar or bhàtar.
 " Neg. Cha robhar or robhas.
 " Inter. An robhar or robhas ?
Future, Affirm. Bitear or bithear.
 " Neg. Cha bhitear or bhithear.
 " Inter. Am bitear or bithear ?

EXERCISE XXII.

Learn §85, R. 31 and 33.

Exs. Am bheil an leabhar agad ? Cha-n 'eil.
Have you the book ? I have not.
 Ciod é tha agad*? Cha-n 'eil dad.
What have you ? I have nothing.
 Cia meud cloinne tha agad ? Triùir.
How many children have you ? Three.
 Cha-n 'eil dà Dhia ann. Cha-n 'eil ann ach a h-aon.
There are not two Gods. There is only one.

NOTE.—*Ged, though, although*, in a negation takes the interrogative form of the verb after it ; in an affirmation it takes the place of *cha*. *C' àit, where ?*

1. Ged robh é air a' bhata. Ged nach 'eil nis ann ach a h-aon, bha a tri ann aon uair. Mur robh mi cinnteach, cha bhitheadh an dànanachd so agam. Cha bhi deich daoine thar fhichead *ann* (there, *lit. in it*). Am bheil ni air bith do-dheanta do 'n Tighearn ? C' àit an robh thu ? Cha-n 'eil cuimhne air na nithibh a bha ann *roimhe* (heretofore) ; *cha mhò a bhios* (neither shall) cuimhne air na nithibh a ta *ri teachl* (to come.) Bi glic, a mhic. Mur 'eil ni agad gu dioladh (*to pay*). *Mur bhiodh é air teachd* (if he had not come), blithe-amaid (*or bhiomaid*) marbh le cianalas.

2. Although I was there she was not. If he were

* Pronounce as if written *th' agad* ; and so wherever two vowel sounds come together one is generally elided ; as, *co an duine ud* ?

on the boat. *If* now there be *but* (Mur.....ach) one, and if there were three, two are *gone* (air falbh). Nothing is impossible to the Lord. The field was all *grown* (air fas) *over* (suas) with thorns. *It* (é) was not grown over with nettles. If he be not at home, he is at the store. Have you my black book? *I have* (Tha). Is he a good man? I am not certain.

§62. Regular Verb—Glac, catch.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. 1. Glacam, *let me catch*
 2. Glae, *catch thou*
 3. Glacadh é, *let him catch*

PLUR. 1. Glacamaid, *let us catch*
 2. Glaeaibh, *catch ye or you*
 3. Glacadh iad, *let them catch*

Neg. Na glacam (1.), * *let me not catch.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Glacadh, *n.* 1. *m. catching, act of catching.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. Tha.....(2.) 'glacadh, *I am catching, I catch.*

PLUR. Tha.....a' glacadh, *we are catching, we catch.*

Neg. Cha-n 'eil.....'glacadh, *I am not catching, I do not catch.*

Inter. Am bheil.....'glacadh? *Am I catching? do I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach 'eil.....'glacadh? *do I not catch?*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ghla....., *I caught.*

Neg. Cha do ghlac....., *I did not catch.*

Inter. An do ghlac.....? *did I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach do ghlac.....? *did I not catch?*

* The figures within brackets refer to the notes §63.

Second Past Tense.

SING. Bha.....'glacadh, *I was catching.*

PLUR. Bha.....'a' glacadh, *we were catching.*

Neg. Cha robh.....'glacadh, *I was not catching.*

Inter. An robh.....'glacadh? *Was I catching?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach robh.....'glacadh? *Was I not catching?*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacaidh....., *I shall or will catch.*

Neg. Cha ghlac....., *I shall or will not catch.*

Inter. An glac.....? *shall I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glac.....? *shall I not catch?*

*POTENTIAL MOOD.**Past Tense.*

SING. 1. Ghlacainn, *I could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Ghlacadh.....,

PLUR. 1. Ghlacaind, *we could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Ghlacadh.....,

Neg. Cha ghlacainn, *I could or would not catch.*

Inter. An glacainn? *would or could I catch?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glacainn? *would or could I not catch?*

*CONDITIONAL MOOD.**Present Tense.*

SING. Ma tha.....'glacadh, *if I am catching, if I catch.*

PLUR. Ma tha.....'a' glacadh, *if we are catching, if we catch.*

Neg. Mur 'eil.....'glacadh, *if I am not catching.*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlac....., *if I caught.*

Neg. Mur ghlac....., *if I did not catch.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. 1. Na-n glacainn, *if I caught, or had caught.*

2 & 3. Na-n glacadh.....

PLUR. 1. Na-n glacamaid, *if we caught, or had caught.*

2 & 3. Na-n glacadh.....

Neg. Mur ghlacainn, *if I had not caught.*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacas..... *if I shall or will catch.*

Neg. Mur glac..... *if I shall or will not catch.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. Gu bheil.....'glacadh, *that I am catching, that I catch.*

PLUR. Gu bheil.....a' glacadh, *that we are catching, that we catch.*

Neg. Nach 'eil.....'glacadh, *that I am not catching.*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n do ghlac....., *that I caught.*

Neg. Nach do ghlac....., *that I did not catch.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. 1. Gu-n glacainn, *that I could or would catch.*

2 & 3. Gu-n glacadh.....

PLUR. 1. Gu-n glacamaid, *that we could or would catch.*

2 & 3, Gu-n glacadh.....

Neg. Nach glacainn, *that I could or would not catch.*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glac..... *that I shall or will catch.*

Neg. Nach glac..... *that I shall or will not catch.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. A' glacadh, *catching, in the act of catching.*

Past. Glacta, *caught.*

Second Past, air ghlacadh, *having caught.*

§63. Notes on the Conjugation.

1. To save space only such parts as are really necessary for the guidance of the student are given. In

negative conjugation the first person singular alone is set down ; all the other persons may be formed by placing the negative particle or particles before the other persons of the verb, changed, when change is necessary, after the manner of the part given.

A series of dots (.....) has been introduced when there is no personal termination, to indicate the position of the noun or pronoun ; thus, *Pres. Ind.* Tha..... 'glacadh ; *1st sing.* tha mi 'glacadh, *I catch* ; *2nd.* tha thu 'glacadh, *thou catchest* ; *3rd.* tha an duine 'glacadh, *the man catches*. In these cases the English of the first person has been given.

2. Changes of ag, the sign of the Present Participle. It is written :

- 1.) **ag** before a vowel ; as, ag òl, *drinking*.
- 2.) **'g** between two vowels* ; as, tha mi 'g òl, *I drink*.
- 3.) **a'** before a consonant ; as, a' bualadh, *striking*.
- 4.) **'** between a vowel and a consonant ; as, tha mi 'glacadh.
- 5.) **ga** before the possessive pronouns *mo*, *do*, and *bhur* ; as, Tha é ga mo threðrachadh, *he leadeth me* ; tha é ga m' iarraigdh, *he is seeking me* ; tha mi ga d' ionndran, *I miss you*.

3. The Consuetudinal Tenses. The *Future tense* is used to express an habitual action, with a present signification ; as, brisidh mi piob gach seachdan, *I usually break a pipe a-week*. More frequently present habit is expressed by the composite verb, is abháist dhomh, *it is my wont*. The *Past tense*, Potential mood and the *Second Past* Conditional and Sub-junctive, are used to express habitual action of past

* And before the Possessive Pronouns *a*, *an*, *ar* and *'ur* ; as, tha mi 'g a glacadh—'g a bhualadh, *I am catching her—striking him*.

time; as, *ghlan* in é gach là, *I used to clean it every day*; *mur bithinn* 'dol do 'n eaglais, *if I were not accustomed to go to church*. The Past Consuetudinal tense is also expressed by the Past tense of *is abháist* *dhomh*, viz., *b' abháist dhomh*, *I was wont*.

4. The *Second Past Tense*, Conditional and Sub-junctive, has a future signification as well as its past meaning; thus, *na-n glacainn*, signifies *if I had caught* and *if I should catch*.

The sign of the *Second Past Participle* is sometimes written by grammarians, *iar*, but it seldom occurs in that form in conversation or in print. So we have written it *air*, because our design is to introduce the student to Scottish Gaelic as it is now spoken and written.

§64. Formation of the tenses in the Passive Voice.

1. In the Imperative Mood.

The Present Tense is formed by adding *-ar* to the *past participle Active*.

2. In the Infinitive Mood.

See Note §68.

3. In the Indicative Mood.

The Present Tense is formed from the *present Indicative* of the verb *Bi* and the *past participle*.

The Past tense is formed by adding *-adh* to the *second person singular Imperative Active*.

The Second Past Tense is formed from the *past tense* of the verb *Bi* and the *past participle*.

The Future tense is formed by adding *-ar* to the *2nd pers. sing. Imperative Active*.

4. In the Potential Mood.

The Past tense is formed by aspirating the *past participle* and adding *-adh* to it.

5. *In the Conditional Mood.*

The different Tenses are formed from the corresponding Tenses in the Indicative Mood by prefixing the particle **ma**; except

The *Second Past Tense* which is formed by prefixing **na-n** to the *Past Potential* unaspirated.

6. *In the Subjunctive Mood.*

The *Present Tense* is formed from the Present Subjunctive of the verb *Bi* and the *past Participle*.

The *Past Tense* is formed by prefixing **gu-n do** to the *Past Indicative Passive*.

The *Second Past Tense* is formed by prefixing **gu-n** to the *Past Potential Passive*.

The *Future Tense* is formed by prefixing **gu-n** to the *Future Indicative Passive*.

§65. Regular Verb—Glac, catch—Passive Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacar....., Let me be caught.

Neg. Na glacar....., let me not be caught.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Tha.....glaeta, *I am caught*.

Neg. Cha n'eil.....glaeta, *I am not caught*,

Inter. Am bheil.....glaeta? *Am I caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach 'eil.....glaeta? *Am I not caught?*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ghlaeadh....., *I was caught*.

Neg. Cha ghlaeadh....., *I was not caught*,

Inter. An glaeadh.....? *Was I caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach għlaeadh.....? *Was I not caught?*

Second Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Bha.....glaeta, *I had been caught.*

Neg. Cha robh.....glaeta, *I had not been caught.*

Inter. An robh.....glaeta? *had I been caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach robh.....glaeta? *had I not been caught?*

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Glacar....., *I shall or will be caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlacar....., *I shall or will not be caught.*

Inter. An glacar? *shall I be caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glacar....? *shall I not be caught?*

*POTENTIAL MOOD.**Past Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ghlactadh....., *I should, would or could be caught.*

Neg. Cha ghlactadh....., *I should &c., not be caught.*

Inter. An glactadh....? *Would, &c., I be caught?*

Neg.-Inter. Nach glactadh....? *Would, &c., I not be caught?*

*CONDITIONAL MOOD.**Present Tense.*

SING. & PLUR. Ma tha.....glaeta, *if I be caught, or if I am caught.*

Neg. Mar 'eil.....glaeta, *if I be caught.*

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacadh.....*if I were caught, or if I was caught.*

Neg. Mur do ghlacadh.....*if I were not caught.*

Second Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Na-n glactadh.....*if I had been caught.*

Neg. Mur glactadh.....*if I had not been caught.*

Future Tense,

SING. & PLUR. Ma ghlacar....., if I shall or will be caught.

Neg. Mur glacar....., if I shall or will not be caught.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu bheil....., glacta, that I am caught.

Neg. Nach 'ell....., glacta, that I am not caught.

Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n do ghlacadh....., that I was caught.

Neg. Nach do ghlacadh....., that I was not caught.

Second Past Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glactadh....., that I had been caught.

Neg. Nach glactadh....., that I had not been caught.

Future Tense.

SING. & PLUR. Gu-n glacar....., that I shall or will be caught.

Neg. Nach glacar....., that I shall or will not be caught.

§66. *Conjugation of a Verb with a Labial initial and a small final vowel.**

Regular Verb—Bris, break—Active Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

SING. 1. Briseam, 2. Bris, 3. Briseadh e,

PLUR. 1. Briseamaid, 2. Brisibh, 3. Briseadh ied.

Neg. Na briseam, &c.

* To save space, one verb containing both these sources of modification of inflexion, is given, instead of one for each.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Briseadh, *n.* 1. *m.* (-ean *g.*), *breaking, act of breaking.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Teuse.

AFFIRM. Tha.....'briseadh, *I am breaking, I break.*
 NEG. Cha-n 'eil.....'briseadh, *I am not breaking.*
 INTER. Am bheil.....'briseadh? *Am I breaking?*
 NEG.-INTER. Nach 'eil.....'briseadh? *Do I not break?*

*Past Tense.**Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Bhris..... Brisidh.....
 NEG. Cha do bhris..... Cha bhris.....
 INTER. An do bhris.....? Am bris.....?
 NEG.-INTER. Nach do bhris.....? Nach bris.....?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM. S. 1. Bhrisinn, 2. & 3. bhriseadh.....
 P. 1. Bhriseamaid, 2. & 3. bhriseadh.....
 NEG. Cha bhrisinn.
 INTER. Am brisin?
 NEG.-INTER. Nach brisin?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Ma tha.....'briseadh Ma bhris.....
 NEG. Mur 'eil.....'briseadh Mur do bhris.....

*Second Past Tense.**Future Tense.*

AFFIRM. Na-m brisin. Ma bhriseas.....
 NEG. Mur brisin Mur bris...

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.**Past Tense.*

AFFIRM. Gu bheil.....'briseadh. Gu-n do bhris.....
 NEG. Nach 'il.....'briseadh. Nach do bhris.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-m brisinn.

NEG. Nach brisinn.

Future Tense.

Gu-m bris.....

Nach bris.....

PARTICIPLES.

Present, a' briseadh*Second Past*, air bhriseadh.*Past*, Briste

§67. Regular Verb—Bris, break—Passive Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, AFFIRM. Bristear..... NEG. Na bristear.....

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Tha...briste.

NEG. Cha-n 'eil...briste.

INTER. Am bheil...briste?

NEG.-INTER. Nach'eil...briste? Nach do bhriseadh...?

Past Tense.

Bhriseadh...

Cha do bhriseadh...

An do bhriseadh...?

Nach do bhriseadh...?

Future Tense.

AFFIRM. Brisear.....

NEG. Cha bhrisear.....

INTER. Am brisear.....?

NEG.-INTER. Nach brisear.....?

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Bhristeadh.....

NEG. Cha bhristeadh.....

INTER. Am bristeadh.....?

NEG.-INTER. Nach bristeadh.....?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Ma tha.....briste,

NEG. Mur 'eil.....briste,

Past Tense.

Ma bhriseadh.....

Mur do bhriseadh... ..

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Na-m bristeadh.....

NEG. Mur bristeadh.....

Future Tense.

Ma bhrisear.....

Mur brisear.....

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu bheil ...briste.

NEG. Nach 'eil.....briste.

Past Tense.

Gu-n do bhriseadh.....

Nach do bhriseadh.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-m bristeadh.....

NEG. Nach bristeadh.....

Future Tense.

Gu-m brisear.....

Nach brisear.....

§68 *Note on the Infinitive Passive.*

The *Infinitive Passive* has several forms, but these may be reduced to two classes ; viz. the Infinitive of Purpose or Intent, and the Infinitive of Simple Futurity. The former is signified by a number of prepositions and combinations, as :

ri bhi air a sgriobhadh, *to be written.*

air son sgriobhaidh, *to be written.*

gu bhi air a sgriobhadh, *to be written.*

gu bhi sgriobhta, *to be written.*

The Infinitive of Simple Futurity has only one form, composed of the Infinitive of the verb *Bi* and the *Past Participle Active* ; as, a bhi sgriobhta, *to be written*, a bhi glaeta, *to be caught*, a bhi briste, *to be broken*.

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Cha ghlac mi é an diugh. Glae a' luch sin.
 Cha do bhris é a' bhrà. Bliris a' chlach an uinneag.
 Mur do bhris so ort gun fhios is tu is coireach. Co bhris a' chlarsach ? Cha do bhris mis' é. Nach do ghlac iad an gadaiche ? Cha do ghlac, ni mò a ghlacas.
 Nach glacainn é ? Cha ghlacadh. Nach brisinn an gloin le aon buille ? Cia fhada a bhriseas sibh mo

chridhe le briathraibh? Brisidh mi slos an thr so. Brisidh do sholus a mach mar a' mhaduinn. Brisibh suas bhur fearann treabhaidh.

2. He broke the window. He did not catch the mouse. If it were not broken. Who broke the ink-stand? If he caught (*2nd Past.*) him would he break his legs and arms? He will catch the poor man. They watched to catch* him in his speech. They would catch the deer if I were with them. If William were there they would not break the costly lamps with so little rebuke.

§69. *Conjugation of a Verb with—*

A Vowel Initial.

F pure Initial.||

Regular—Alp, *engraft*

Fuin, *bake*—**Verbs.**

Active Voice.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Alpam

Fuineam.

NEG. Na h-alpam

Na fuineam.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, Alpadh, *n. 1. m.* (ean, *g.*) Fuineadh, *n. 1. m.‡*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Tha...’g alpadh. Tha.....’fuineadh.‡

NEG. Cha-n’eil...’g alpadh? Cha-n’eil...’fuineadh.‡

INTER. Am bheil...’g alpadh? Am bheil...’fuineadh?‡

NEG.-INTER. Nach’eil...’galpadh? Nach’eil...’fuineadh?‡

*The infinitive of purpose in the active voice is expressed by *chum*, and the Second Past or Future Subjunctive; see note to §85, R. 42.

|| An initial consonant is said to be pure when it is followed by a vowel. ‡ More frequently Fuine, *n. 6. f.*

Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Dh' alp.....	Dh' fhuin.....
NEG.	Cha d' alp.....	Cha d' fhuin.....
INTER.	An d' alp.....?	An d' fhuinn.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach d' alp.....?	Nach d' fhuinn.....?

Future Tense.

AFFIRM.	Alpaidh.....	Fuinidh.....
NEG.	Cha-n alp.....	Cha-n fhuinn.....
INTER.	An alp.....?	An fhuinn.....?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach alp.....?	Nach fhuinn.....?

POTENTIAL MOOD.*Past Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Dh' alpainn.	Dh' fhuininn.
NEG.	Cha-n alpainn.	Cha-n fhuininn.
INTER.	An alpainn ?	An fhuininn ?
NEG.-INTER.	Nach alpainn ?	Nach fhuininn ?

CONDITIONAL MOOD.*Present Tense.*

AFFIRM.	Ma tha.....'g alpadh.	Ma tha.....'fuine
NEG.	Mur 'eil.....'g alpadh.	Mur 'eil.....'fuine.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Ma dh' alp.....	Ma dh' fhuin.....
NEG.	Mur d' alp.....	Mur d' fhuin.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM.	Na-n alpainn.	Na-m fuiininn.
NEG.	Mur alpainn.	Mur fuiininn.

Future Tense.

AFFIRM.	Ma dh' alpas.....	Ma dh' fhuineas.....
NEG.	Mur alp....., or Mur h-alp.....	Mur fui.....

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu bheil.....'g alpadh. Gu bheil.....'fuine.
 NEG. Mur 'eil.....'g alpadh. Mur 'eil.....'fuine.

Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-n d' alp..... Gu-n d' fhuin.....
 NEG. Nach d' alp..... Nach d' fhuin.....

Second Past Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-n alpainn. Gu-m fuininn.
 NEG. Nach alpainn. Nach fuininn.

Future Tense.

AFFIRM. Gu-n alp..... Gu-m fuin.....
 NEG. Nach alp..... Nach fuin.....

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ag alpadh. A' fuine or a' fuineadh.

Past. Alpta. Fuinte.

Second Past. Air alpadh. Air fuine or fuineadh.

NOTE.—From the analogy of the Active Voice the student will be able to construct the Passive Voice of these Verbs for himself.

§70. *Verbs with Irregular Infinitives.*

1. Verbs ending in **aich** reject **i** before adding *adh*; as, beannaich, *bless*, beannachadh, *n.* 1. *m.* *a blessing*.

2. Verbs in **ich** preceded by a consonant, generally change *ich* into **each** before *adh*; as, aidich, *confess*, aideachadh. 1. *m.* *a confession*. Some verbs, however, reject the two correspondents and insert **a** before *ch*; as, páirt, *share*, pártachadh, 1. *m.* *a sharing division*.

3. Some verbs reject the vowels which constitute their final syllables, before *adh*; as

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Amail,	hinder,	amladh,
Cagainn,	chew,	cagnadh.
anagail,	preete,	anagladh.
bruidil,	poke,	bruidleadh.
coachail,	change,	caochladh.
cobhair,	assist,	cóbhradh.
coisinn,	earn,	cosnadh.
caomhain,	spare,	caomhnadh.
dlobair,	forsake,	dlobradh, dlobairt.
diogail,	tickle,	diogladh.
dùbail,	double,	dùbladh.
fògair,	exile,	fògradh.
foghain,	suffice,	fóghnadh.
fosgail,	open,	fosgladh.
fuasgail,	untie,	fuasgladh.}
fuagair,	proclaim,	fuagradh.
imais,	tell,	innseadh.
lobair,	sacrifice,	lobradh.
iomair,	row,	iomradh.
lùisir,	teem,	lùisreadh.
mosgail,	awake,	mosgladh.
seachainn,	avoid,	seachnadh.
teirinn,	descend,	téarnadh.
téaruinn,	save,	téurnadh.
tionnsgain,	begin, devise,	{ tionnsgnadh.
tionnsgail,		{ tionnsgladh.
togair,	incline,	togradh.
tuaиргін,	disturb,	tuaиргнeadh.*

4. Many other Infinitives are formed too irregular-

* The imperative of these verbs (except in 2nd pers. sing.), and the parts formed from it, are contracted like their infinitive; as, togadh é, i; tograinaid, tograibh, togadh iad; thograinn, thogadh tu, é, iad; thogramaid, &c.—This list and note are from MUNRO.

ly to be reduced to rule, so we give an alphabetical list of those of most frequent occurrence.

LIST OF IRREGULAR INFINITIVES.

Imperative.

<i>Imperative.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>
Abair,	say,
Acain,	complain,
Agair,	claim,
Aithris,	relate,
Aireamh,	number,
Aisig,	restore,
Amhaire,	look,
Amais, eirmis,	find, hit,
At,	swell,
Bagair,	threaten,
Bean,	touch,
Beir,	bear,
Béuc,	roar,
Bìd, bìg,	chirp,
Blais,	taste,
Bleith,	grind,
Bleoghain,	milk,
Bruich, <i>R</i>	boil,
Brùchd,	belch,
Buin,	deal with,
Buail,	strike,
Buain,	reap,
Buanaich, <i>R</i> ,	gain,
Buachaillieh,	herd,
Bùir,	bellow,
Bùirich,	dig,
Caill,	lose,
Caidil,	sleep,
Caith,	wear,
Caisd,	listen,
Can,	say, sing,
	ràdh, ràite, ràdhainn
	acain
	agairt
	aithris
	àireamh
	aiseag
	amhare
	amas, eirmeas
	at
	bagairt
	{ beantainn, beantail,
	{ beanailt
	beirsinn, beireilt, breith
	béucaich, béucail
	bìdil, bìgil
	blasad
	bleith
	bleaghan
	bruich
	brùchdail
	buntuinn
	bualadh
	buain
	buanaichd
	buachaillieachd
	bùirich
	bùrach
	call
	cadal
	caitheamh
	caisdeachd
	cantainn

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Casgair,	vanquish,	easgaire
Caoidh,	lament,	caoidh
Càraich,	mend,	càramh, càradh
Ceangail,	tie,	ceangal
Ceil,	conceal,	ceiltinn, eilteadh, cleith
Cinn,	grow,	cinninn
Cleachd, <i>R</i>	accustom,	eleachduinn
Clàist,	hearken,	clàistinn, claisdeachd
Cleasaich,	sport,	cleasachd
Cobhair,	help,	cobhair, cobhradh
Coimhead,	look,	coimhead
Coimhid,	observe,	coimhead
Coisich,	walk,	coiseachd
Coisinn,	earn,	cosnadh
Cosd, cosg,	expend,	cosd, cosg
Cràgair,	handle awkwardly,	cràgaire
Creach, <i>R</i>	rob,	creach
Creid,	believe,	creidsinn
Cùm,	keep,	cumail
Cluinn,	hear,	cluinntinn, cluinnteil
Cuir,	put, place,	eur
Dean, <i>R</i>	do,	deanamh,
Deoghal,	suck,	deoghal
Dìol, <i>R</i>	pay,	dìol
Diobhair,	vomit,	diobhaint
Dion,	protect,	dion
Dochainn, <i>R</i>	injure,	dochann
Dòirt,	spill,	dòrtadh
Druigh,	penetrate,	druighadh
Dùin,	shut,	dùinadh
Dùisg,	awake,	dùsgadh
Dùraig,	desire,	dùrachdaim
Earb,	trust,	earbadh
Eirich,	rise,	éirigh
Eisd,	hear,	éisdeachd

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Eug,	die,	éng
Fadhair,	temper,	fadhairt
Fag,	leave,	fagail
Faic,	see,	faineann
Faigh,	receive,	faighinn, faigheil, faotainn
Falbh,	go,	falbh
Falaich,	hide,	falach
Fan,	wait,	{ fantainn, fantail, fanaitt, } fanachd-ainn
Fas,	grow,	fás
Feith,	wait,	feitheamh
Féuch,	look,	fúcháinn
Fogair,	banish,	fogadh
Foghaein,	suflice,	foghnadh, foghnachdáinn
Figh, <i>R</i>	weave,	fighe
Foir,	assist,	fóirinn
Freagair,	answer,	freagairt
Fosgail,	open,	fosgladh
Fuaigh,	sew,	fuaigheal, fuagháil
Fuilig, fuiling,	suffer,	fulang
Fuirich,	stay,	fuireach
Gabbh,	take,	gabhal
Gáir,	laugh,	gáireachdaich
Gairm, <i>R</i> .	call,	gairm
Geall, <i>R.</i>	promise,	gealtuinn
Gearain,	complain,	gearan
Géill, <i>R.</i>	yield,	géilltinn, géilleachdáinn
Géum,	low,	géumraich, géumnaich
Gin, gion,	beget, produce,	{ gintim, giontuinn } giomnáinn
Glaodh,	cry aloud,	glaodhaich, aich
Gluis,	move,	gluasad
Goir,	crow,	goisinn
Grog,	cackle,	rogail
Greas.	hasten,	greasad

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Guilh,	pray,	guidhe
Guil,	weep,	gul, gal,
Iath, <i>R.</i>	encircle,	iath
Iar,	ask,	iarraidh
Imich,	go,	imeachd
Imlich,	lick,	imlich
Iomraidh,	mention,	iomradh
Iomain,	drive,	ioman
Iomair,	wield,	iomairt
Iomail,	wash,	ionnlad
Inndrig,	enter,	{ inndriginn, inndrinn, inndreachdann.
Innis,	tell,	innseadh
Ionnadrain,	miss,	ionndrain, ionndran
Labhair,	speak	labhairt
Laidh,	lie down,	laidhe
Leighis,	cure,	leigheas
Leag,	fell, throw down,	leagail
Leig,	permit,	leigeil
Lean,	follow,	{ leantainn, leanailt, leannan, uinn, leantail
Léum,	leap,	{ léum, léumraish, leumart, aich
Liubhair,	deliver,	liubhairt
Lomair,	clip, shear,	lomairt
Mágair,	crawl,	mágairt
Mair,	last,	mairsinn, maireachd
Marcaich,	ride,	marcaibd
Meal,	enjoy,	mealtruinn
Meas, <i>R.</i>	estimate,	meas
Miún,	minge,	mùn
Naisc,	bind, join,	nasgadh
Nigh,	wash,	nighe
† Oirlis,	vomit,	óirlis
† Ol.	drink,	ol

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Pill, <i>R</i>	return.	pillinn
Plosg,	pant,	plosgartaich
Ran,	roar,	ranach
Ruig,	reach,	ruigainn, ruigheachd
Ruith,	run,	ruith
Saltair,	trample,	saltairt
Saoil,	think,	saoilsinn
Seall,	see, look,	sealltuinn
Seas,	stand,	seasanadh
Séinn,	sing,	scinn
Sgal,	scream,	sgalartaich
Sgairt,	call aloud,	sgairteachd
Sgar, <i>R.</i>	separate,	sgarachdain
Sgath, <i>R.</i>	lop,	sgath
Sgoilt,	split,	sgoltadh
Sgrios,	destroy,	sgrios
Sguir,	desist,	sgur
Sian,	shriek, yell,	sianail
Siolaith,	strain, filter,	sioladh
Siubhail,	travel,	siubhal
Smut, <i>R.</i>	sniff,	smutail
Snàmh,	swim,	snàmh
Sniomh,	spin,	snionadh
Srànn,	snore,	srannail
Streap, <i>R.</i>	climb,	streap, streapadh
Suidh,	sit,	saidhe
Tabhair,	give,	tabhaint
Tachrais,	wind,	tachras
Tachair,	meet,	tachairt
Tagair,	plead,	tagairt
Taghail,	visit,	taghal
Taisg, <i>R.</i>	lay up,	tasgaidh
Tataidh,	caress, tame,	tataidh
Tairg,	offer,	tairgseadh
Tairning,	draw,	tairning
Tead,	die, fail.	teasd

<i>Imperative.</i>		<i>Infinitive.</i>
Teastig,	save,	seasairgin
Teanndaidh,	turn,	teanndadh, tianndadh
Tionndaidh,		
Teanail, tional, gather,		beanal, tional
Teirig,	wear out,	teirgsinn, teireachdann
Tearn, <i>R.</i>	decline,	tearnadh
Tig, thigh,	come,	tighinn, teachd, tigheachd
Tilg, <i>R.</i>	throw,	tilgeil
Tog,	lift,	togail
Togair,	incline,	togairt, togradh
Tombais,	measure,	tomhas
Tréig,	forsake,	treigsimh
Triall,	march,	triall
Trod,	scold,	trod
Tuirling,	descend,	tuirling
Tuir, <i>R.</i>	lament,	tursadh
Tuit,	fall,	tuiteam
Tuig.	understand,	tuigeil

§71. IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are ten Irregular Verbs: 1. Abair, *say, recite*; 2. Beir, *bear, bring forth**; 3. Cluinn, *hear*; 4. Dean, *do, make*; 5. Faic, *see*; 6. Faigh, *get*; 7. Rach, *go*; 8. Ruig, *reach*; 9. Tbág, *come*; 10. Thoir, *give*. Of these we give the Indicative and Potential Moods with the Participle, from which the other parts may be formed. In this table the student must supply the Particles in the Negative and Interrogative forms.

ACTIVE VOICE—INDICATIVE MOOD.

Post Tense. Future Tense.

Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.	Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.
1. Thubhaint‡	dubhaint	their	abair.

* Beir air means *to seize*; as, rug é orm, *he seized me*.
‡ Thubhaint and dubhaint are also written thuit and duist.

Past Tense.		Future Tense.	
Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.	Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.
2. Rug	d' rug	beiridh	beir. ¹
3. Chuaile	euala ²	chuinnidh	chuinn. ²
4. Rinn	d' rinn	nt	dean
5. Chunnaic	faic ²	chi	faic. ¹
6. Fhuair	d' fhuair	gheibh	faigh. ²
7. Chaidh	deachaidh	thaid	teid.
8. Riainig, ruig	d' riainig	ruigidh	ruig.
9. Thainig	d' thainig	thig	thig.
10. Thug	d' thug	thug	thug.

PERSPECTIVE MOOD.

FUTURE TENSE.

Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.	Affirm.	Neg. & Inter.
1. Theirinn	abrainn.	6. Gheibhinn	faighinn. ²
2. Bheirinn	beirinn. ¹	7. Rachainn	rachainn.
3. Chluinninn	chuinninn. ²	8. Raiginn	ruiginn.
4. Dhearnainn	dearnainn.	9. Thiginn	tiginn.
5. Chithinn	faicinn. ²	10. Bheirinn	tugainn.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

1. Ag radh	6. A' faotainn
2. A' breith	7. A' dol
3. A' chuinntinn	8. A' ruigsim
4. A' deanamh	9. A' teachd
5. A' faicinn	10. A' toirt

Past.

2. Beirte.
4. Deanta

The Second Past Participle of the others—formed by placing air before their Infinitives given in §70—is used instead of the Past Participle.

§72. DEFECTIVE VERBS

1. Is mi, I am, it is I.

Aspirated after *cha* or *cha-s*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM.	Is.....	Bu.....
NEG.	Cha.....	Cha bu.....
INTER.	I. Am mi? An.....?	Am bu.....?
NEG.-IFTER.	Nach.....	Nach bu.....?

Past Tense.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM.	Ma 's.....	Na-m bu.....
NEG.	Mur.....	Mur bu.....

Second Past Tense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

AFFIRM.	Gur.....	Gu-m bu.....
NEG.	Nach.....	Nach bu.....

Past Tense.

PARTICIPLE.

Present, Agus.....(contracted into 's.....)

NOTES.—1. Mi is aspirated (mhi) after *bu* and *cha*.
Cha becomes *cha-n* and *bu* become *b'* before a vowel sound.

2. The Past Indicative serves as the Past Potential of *is*; as, bu triuagh do chor, your state would be miserable.

3. The Present Participle of *is*, followed by an infinitive or Present Participle, is translated by a Present Participle; as,

Moch 's mi 'g éiridh 's a' mhadainn,
 _____—chuala mi 'n lonan.

Rising early in the morning,
 _____—I heard the prattling.

An óladh tu deoch 's tu d' ruith.
 Could you drink a draught running.

2. **Fao** (or *féid*) *may*, forms its Past and Future

Indicative, Conditional and Subjunctive and Past Potential regularly. It has also the same tenses in the Passive voice, which are always used impersonally (see § 74).

3. **Feum** (or *fimir*), *must*, has the same parts as *faod*.

4. **Orsa** (or *arsa*), *said, quoth*, is used in the Past Indicative alone, thus :

SING. 1. Orsa mise	PLUR. 1. Orsa sinne
2. Orsa thusa	2. Orsa sibhse
3. Orsa é	3. Orsa iadsan

5. The following have only the Imperative Mood, Second Person Singular and Plural.

SING.		PLUR.
Feuch	<i>lo, behold</i>	Feuchaibh
Siuthad	<i>proceed, say away</i>	Siuthadaibh
Tingainn	<i>come along,</i>	Tiugainnibh
Trothad	<i>come hither,</i>	Trothadaibh

6. Some Verbs have become obsolete, leaving nothing but their infinitives; as, *claisteachd*, *claistinn*, *hearing*, from *claist*.

§73. COMPOSITE VERBS.

Is, in all its parts, unites with a **noun** or **adjective** and a **prepositional pronoun** to form a Composite Verb.

Cuir, eum, gabh, bi, leig, thoir, and some others, also form idiomatic phrases with nouns and prepositions.

The following are examples of composite verbs :

Is abhaist dhomh *or* leam, I am wont, accustomed.

Is ag leam, I doubt.

Is aithne dhomh, I am acquainted with.

Is beò dhomh, I live.

Is còir dhomh,	I ought.
Is coma leam,	I do not care, I do not like.
Is cuimhne leam,	I remember.
Is déòin leam,	I am willing.
Is duilich leam,	I regret.
Is fèarr leam,	I prefer.
Is fèarr dhomh,	I had better.
Is beag orm,	I dislike.
Is lugha orm,	I have greater dislike for.
Is mò agam,	I prefer, have greater esteem for.
Is neònach leam,	I think (it) strange, I wonder.
Is beag leam,	I think (it) small.
Is mòr leam,	I think.....great.
Is toigh leam,	I love.
Is fada leam,	I think.....long.
Is beinn leam,	I think.....melodious.
Is cruaidh leam,	I think.....hard,
Cuir as,	extinguish.
Cuir an aghaidh,	oppose.
Cuir air chois,	institute.
Cuir dòchas,	hope, trust.
Cuir an céill,	declare.
Cùm air d'ais,	hold back.
Cùm agad,	hold, hold fast.
Gabh suas,	ascend.
Gabh ort,	pretend.
Leig dhiat,	desist.
Leig le,	let alone.
Thoir air,	persuade, compel.
Thoir suas,	yield, deliver.

§74. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

The Passive Voice is often used in Gaelic without a Nominative, *i. e.*, impersonally. This form adds

animation to narrative, the Future Passive being used for the Historical Present of other languages.

THE ADVERB.

§75. An Adverb is a word which modifies the meaning of a verb, adjective or an other adverb or adverbial phrase.

§76. Adverbs are of two classes: *Simple* and *Compound*.

A *Simple Adverb* is an adverb of one word; as, ainmic, *seldom*; bhos, *on this side*; cia, *how*; cionnus, *after what manner*.

A *Compound Adverb* is an adverb consisting of two words; as, gu brònach, *sorrowfully*; gu h-olc, *badly*; am feasd, *for ever*.

A compound adverb may be formed from any adjective by prefixing the preposition **gu** (equivalent to the English postfix *-ly*); as, gu dona, *badly*; gu peacach, *sinfully*.

An adverbial phrase is a phrase having an adverbial signification and consisting of more than two words; as, a h-uile uair, *every time*; cho luath agus, *as soon as*.

THE PREPOSITION.

§77. A Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to some other word or phrase in a sentence.

§78. Prepositions are of two classes: *Simple* and *Compound*.

A *Simple Preposition* is a preposition consisting of one word.

LIST OF SIMPLE PREPOSITIONS

<i>Á</i> , as, <i>out, out of.</i>	<i>Gun, without.</i>
<i>Aig, at, in the possession of.</i>	<i>Le, leis, with, by.</i>
<i>Air, on, upon, concerning.</i>	<i>Mar, like to.</i>
<i>Ann, anns, in, into.</i>	<i>Mu, about, around.</i>
<i>Bhàrr, off, from.</i>	<i>O, from.</i>
<i>Car, during, whilst.</i>	<i>Os, above.</i>
<i>De, of, off.</i>	<i>Ri, Ris, to, against.</i>
<i>Do, to, towards.</i>	<i>Roimh, before.</i>
<i>Eadar, between.</i>	<i>Seach, in comparison to.</i>
<i>Fo, under, beneath.</i>	<i>Tar, thar, across, over.</i>
<i>Feadh, among, through, whilst.</i>	<i>Troi, troimh, } through, by. Tre, trid, }</i>
<i>Gu, gus, to, for.</i>	

For the Syntax of the Preposition see §87.

THE CONJUNCTION.

§79. A Conjunction is a word used merely to connect the parts of a sentence.

Conjunctions are also *Simple* (as, *cho, as, so* ; *gu, gur, that*;) and *Compound* (as *air an aobhar sin, therefore* ; *ach coma eo dhiù, nevertheless, notwithstanding*.)

Some Conjunctions are used in pairs and are said to be co-relative ; as *cho.....ri, so.....as* ; *an.....neo, whether.....or* ; *araon.....agus, both.....and*.

THE INTERJECTION.

§80. An Interjection is a word or phrase of exclamation denoting some strong emotion, but not entering into the grammatical construction of the sentence ; *as, hacidh ! hallo ! seall ! faie ! feuch ! behold ! lo ! thugad ! hook it ! ho ró ! huzza !*

Many phrases are used as Interjections ; thus, mo naire 's mo leaghadh ! *O fy!* éudail a dh-fhearaibh an t-saoghal ! *O dear!*

EXERCISE XXIV.

Nochd righ àraidh do dhuine glic mòrachd a rìoghachd, agus meud a chumhachd agus a bheartais : Ach an àite amhare air féin agus air a shonas talmhaidh le h-ioghnadh, thubhaint an duine glic ris, " Is iad na nithe sin a ta 'g ar deanamh neo-thoileach air an t-saoghal so fhàgail, agus 'g ar dalladh a thaobh ar dleasdanais do ar Dia agus ar Slànuighear. Ma's duine glic thu air do shon féin, tarruing do chridhe uapa gu grad, agus guidh air Dia gu'n stiùradh e thu gu ionmhas a thasgadh suas 'san ionad sin far nach cladhaich am meirleach, agus nach truaill an reudan a chaoiadh.

'Nuair a bha òganach àraidh a' gul agus ri bròn air son a mhàthar, a fhuair bàs beagan roimh sin thubhaint companach a bha aige ris gu'm bu chòir dha misneachd a ghìlacadh, do bhrigh gu'n robh mòr-ghradh aig d'a mhàthair, agus gu'n robh e tòmhal di anns gach ni a chuir i fa a chomhair. "Smuainich mi féin sin," orsa an t-òganach, "thàda's bu bheò i ; ach a nis, 'nuair tha i marbh tha iomadh ni a' teachd 'nam chuimhne anns an do ghiùllain mi mi féin gu mi-chiatach d'a taobh ; agus tha so qà m' fhàgail brònach air an uair, do bhrigh nach urrainn domh nis a leasachadh.

Impersonal Use of the Passive Voice. — 'Nuair chunnacas a' tighinn iad. Chualas é 'g radh. Dh' aithnich i aogas a leannain, 'us chlisg a' cridhe 'na còm. Gun mhoille, gun tàmh buailear a dh' fhios na tràighe, agus faighean laoch 's a dhaoine m' a thimchioll.

SYNTAX, (Rialtachadh.)

§81. THE ARTICLE.

RULE 1. The Article stands immediately before its noun ; as, an dàm, am preas.

RULE 2. When an adjective precedes the noun, the article stands before the adjective ; as, a' cheud là.

RULE 3. The article agrees with its noun in gender, case, number and form ; as, am preas, nan oirean.

RULE 4. A noun which governs another noun in the genitive case does not take the article ; as, iuchair an doruis, *the key of the door*.

RULE 5. The article is prefixed to words used in a collective sense, names of virtues, vices, metals, and kingdoms or states.

RULE 6. A simple appellative to a proper name does not take the article, but a compound one does.

NOTE.—A simple appellative added to the full name takes the article.

§82. THE NOUN.

RULE 8.—Nouns referring to the same thing are in the same case ; as, Ban-righ Victoria, Queen Victoria.

NOTE.—An adjective qualifying nouns in apposition is placed between them, and when there are two or more adjectives the last noun takes the article ; as, Eòbhann glas gobh, *pale Evan the blacksmith*; Eòbhann eridheil, blàth, an ceannaire, *merry, warm-hearted Evan, the merchant*.

RULE 9.—A titled proper name, a noun in apposition having the article or a possessive pronoun, and a noun in opposition to a dative, are put in the *nominative*

absolute ; as, *mac Joseph saor*, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter* ; *do mhacaibh Bharsillai an Gileadach*, *to the sons of Barzillai the Gileadite* ; *ri Sàrai a bhean*, *to Sarai his wife*.

Rule 10.—The particle *a* is always prefixed to the Vocative case.* When two nouns are in apposition in the vocative case, each takes *a* ; *gabh comhairle, a leanabh, a mhic*, *be advised, O child, O son*.

NOTE.—Except when the possessive pronoun is expressed ; as, *a ghaoil, mo rùn!* *beloved, my desire!*

Rule 11.—One noun governs another signifying a different thing in the genitive case.

NOTE.—The genitive follows the noun that governs it. As, *solus lochlainn*, *the light of a lamp* ; *solus an là*, *the light of day, daylight*.

Rule 12.—A noun which itself governs the genitive is put in the nominative though governed by another noun ; as, *meas craobhan a' ghàraidh*, *the fruit of the trees of the garden*.

NOTE.—Each part of a succession of proper names is put in the genitive ; as, *Joseph mac Heli, mhic Mhatait, mhic Lebhi, &c.*, *Joseph the son of Heli, the son of Matthat, the son of Leri, &c.*, *Lu. iii, 23* ; *mac Joseph an t-saoir*, *the son of Joseph, the carpenter's (son or servant)*.

Rule 13.—An adjective or article may come between the noun and its genitive ; as, *mac ban Alastair*, *Alexander's fair-haired son*.

Rule 14.—Instead of the genitive case, the prepositions *aig*, *do* and *le*, are used with the dative to denote

* When the vocative enters into the construction of a phrase, the particle *a* is not expressed ; as, *rùn nan sonn*.

possession ; as, mac le Iain, *one of John's sons, a son of John*; leabhar aig Seòras, *George's book*.

Rule 15.—After nouns of quantity the preposition de with the dative may be used instead of the genitive; and must be used when the governed noun has an adjective or governs the genitive ; as, mòran de bhainn, *a great deal of milk*; slat de shioda chaol, *a yard of narrow silk*.

§83. THE ADJECTIVE.

Rule 16.—An Adjective is generally placed after the noun it qualifies ; as, ni coguis għlan agus inntinn thoilichte, duine sona, *a good conscience and a contented mind makes (lit. will make) a happy man*.

NOTE.—This rule does not apply when the adjective is in the predicate and the noun elsewhere ; as, tha é blàth an diugh, *to-day is warm*; is sona an duine é, *he is a happy (lit. happy is the man he ;)* tha an duine ud sona, *that man is happy*.

Rule 17.—An adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number and case ; as, òglach eòir, *a kind youth*; dànaichd mhòr, *great confidence*.

Rule 18.—An adjective referring to two or more nouns of different genders, agrees with the noun placed next it ; as, each agus lär bhàin, *a white horse and a white mare*; lär agus each bàin.

Rule 19.—When a noun forms its nominative plural like its genitive singular the objective attached to it, is aspirated in the plural ; as, baird cheolmhora, *musical poets*.

NOTE.—An adjective beginning with *d* preceded by a noun ending in *n* is always plain ; as, eoin dubha, *black dogs*.

Rule 20.—A collective noun takes an adjective singular with its genitive and dative, but an adjective

plural with its nominative and accusative ; as, *cinneach naomha*, *a holy nation* ; *na cloinne bige*, *of the little children*.

Rule 21.—An adjective placed before its noun suffers no inflexion in its termination.

An adjective placed before its noun aspirates that noun ; as, *seann mhuinntir*, *old people* ; *droch dhuine*, *a bad man*.

NOTE.—1. The adjectives most commonly placed before their nouns are : *deagh*, *good*, *droch*, *bad*, *seann*, *old*,* *lag*, *weak*.

2. Many monosyllabic adjectives are prefixed to nouns, verbs or other adjectives and form with these one compound word ; as, *ard-shagart*, *a high priest* ; *òigear* (*òig-fhearr*) *a young man* ; *banabhard*, *a poetess* ; so the prefixes—*ath*, *again* ; *ath-thog*, *rebuild* ; *bith*, *continual* ; *bith-dheanamh*, *constant working* ; &c.

Rule 22.—Adjectives of *plenty* govern the genitive, and adjectives of *want* are followed by *de* and the dative, as, *poc fán phòir*, *a bag full of seed* ; *gann de 'n airgiod*, *scarce of money*.

Rule 23.—The following classes of adjectives require a preposition after them :

1.) Signifying *affections of the mind* : *miannach*, *déigheil*, *iarrtach*, *cáirdeil*, and such like, require *air*, *ri* or *do* ; as, *miannach air airgiod*, *desirous of money*.

2.) Signifying *profit* or *disprofit* : *féumail*, *buannachail*, *cúramach*, *còlach*, *ole*, &c., require *air*, *uig* or *do*.

3.) Signifying *likeness* or *unlikeness* : *amhail*, *coslach*, *mi-choslach*, *ionann*, &c., require *ri* ; as, *coslach ris an leabhar so*, *like this book*.

4.) Signifying *proximity* or *distance* : *fad*, *fagus*, *dlùth*, &c., require *do* or *o* ; as, *fad o 'n eaglais*, *far from the church*.

* Initial Dentals are not aspirated by *seann*.

Rule 24. - The Comparative degree with the verb *is* requires *na* after the first object compared ; as, *is sine thusa na misce, you are older than I.*

Rule 25. - The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na's** before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time present.

The Comparative degree with any other verb than *is* requires *na bu* before it, and *na* after the first object compared, if the comparison have regard to time past ; as, *cha-n fhair mi neach eile na's déigheile air urram na easan, I do not see (lit. I will not see) any other more desirous of honour than he ; bha Uilleam na bu shaoibhre na Iain, William was richer than John.*

Rule 26. - The Superlative degree is followed by *de* when selection is stated ; as, *is é Iain a's sine de'n dithis, John is the older of the two ; is i Mór a's boidheche dhiubh, Sarah is the prettiest of them.*

NOTE. - The Superlative is used in Gaelic when selection from two only is implied, as well as when from a greater number.

§84. THE PRONOUN.

Rule 27. - Personal, prepositional and possessive pronouns agree with their co-relatives in gender, number and person ; as, *dh' fhalaibh Mairi 'us thug i an leanabh leatha, Mary went away and she took the child with her.*

Collective nouns require a pronoun in the plural ; as, *is aon sluagh a ta ann agus aon teanga aca.*

*On page 32, *ni* 's and *ni* b' are (erroneously ?) used for *na* 's and *na* b' (*contr.* for *na bu*). We do not think it is an error for almost all writers use these forms, but it is best to abide by one mode of spelling and pronunciation.

Rule 28.—A pronoun standing for a clause is in the third person singular masculine.

Rule 29.—A feminine clause or tercet, male requires a masculine pronoun; as, *the woman denoting a female takes a feminine pronoun*; as, *is dear an boirinnach fí* (*the woman dear*).

Rule 30.—A noun and its verb may be in the nominative to the same verb; as, *téar do dliedh le* (*tear é, a man of your friends*) *you may tear*.

See § 143. *Notes*.

Rule 31.—The verb is placed before its nominative; as, *trainig Mac-Leoid*, *Macleod has come*.

The Relative and Interrogative Pronouns precede their verbs; as, *an duine a fhuaire é*, *the man who received it*; *eo rinn é t*, *who did it?*

Rule 32.—The verb agrees with its subject in number and person; as, *glae thusa*, *catch thou*; *bhual an duine an t-each*, *the man struck the horse*.

NOTE.—The nominative is not expressed after a personal termination of a verb; as, *fosglabhl na dorsan* (*open ye the doors*); or emphatic, *fosglabhlse na dorsan*.

Rule 33.—A question is answered by the verb and tense which asks it; as, *an alp mi so t*—*Cha-n alp*; *an feid mi t*—*théid*.

NOTE.—I. The nominative is not expressed in the answer except:

1.) for emphasis; as, *an abair mi sud ris t*—*Cha-n abair thusa*.

2.) after *is*; as, *An é an duine so é t*—*Cha-n é*.

Consequently a question asked in the Potential mood in the first person is answered in the third person; as, *am bithinn fad air an Rathad?*—*Bhitheadh*.

Rule 34.—When two or more verbs are joined by

a conjunction the last only has the nominative expressed; as, dh' iarr agus gluindh é oirnu, *he asked and entreated of us.*

NOTE.—Except when there is a personal termination; as, glacannaid agus cumannaid é, *let us seize it and keep it.*

Rule 35.—After the verb *is* the predicate comes before the subject; as, is laidir an duine Tomas, *Thomas is a strong man;* is in eacnamaid an ní so, *this is a wicked thing.*

NOTE.—*Bi* aspirates a consonant following it, except *d* and *t*, and is written *b'* before *f* aspirated or a vowel; as, bi shocair an gille e, *he was a quiet lad;* *b'* éde a mhiann, *his desire was bad.*

Rule 36.—Propositions universally true are expressed in the future tense; as, le glioceas togar tigh, *agus le tuigse daingnichlear é;* Prov. xxiv, 3.

NOTE.—When *bi* or *is* are used such propositions are sometimes expressed in the present tense; as, tha aon Dia ann, *there is one God.*

Rule 37.—Transitive verbs govern the accusative case; as, diúin an dorus; fluair é a' bhuaidh, *he gained the victory.*

Rule 38.—Verbs of *asking, teaching, promising, giving, refusing,* and some others (*i. e.*, such as in some languages govern two objectives), require, in the Active and the Passive Voice, a preposition governing the purpose or result or object benefitted or discommodeed; as, thug é deoch do Sheumas, *he gave James a drink.*

Rule 39.—Many active and neuter verbs require a preposition to complete their meaning (see §73); as, leig as mo lámh, *let go my hand.*

Rule 40.—The impersonal form of active verbs is followed by *le* when the cause, agent, or instrument is expressed; as, chumacas leam, *I saw.*

Rule 41.—A verb may be governed in the infinitive mood by a noun, an adjective, or another verb; as, féumaidh sinn pasgadh, *we must fold*; the ní foiléach falbh, *I am willing to go*.

Rule 42.—When the object of the infinitive precedes it, the latter is aspirated and is preceded by *a*; as, chum bean a ghabhail, *to take a wife*.

Note.—1. *Bi* and verbs of *motion* require *a* before the infinitive; as, chaidh é a shriaid-imeachd, *he has gone to take a walk*.

2. The Infinitive of *purpose* in the Active Voice is preceded by *chum* or *ga*; as, chum téis a ruth, *to run a race*; or the infinitive of purpose may be expressed by *chum*, and the Second Past Subjunctive if the principal verb be in a past tense; and by *chum* and the Future Subjunctive when the principal verb is in present or future time.

Rule 43.—The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed after them in the genitive.

The infinitive and present participle govern their object placed before them in the accusative; as, pasgadh an aodaich, *to fold the cloth*; a briseadh arain, *breaking bread*; aodhach a phasgadh, *to fold cloth*.

Rule 44.—When the object of an infinitive is a pronoun, a possessive pronoun is used, and is rendered into English by a personal pronoun; as, thí é gaeil bharrúin, *he drives no*.

§16. THE ADVERB.

Rule 45.—The simple adverbs, *chá*, *tír*, *gle*, *ni*, *níor*, *nar*, *ro*, precede and asperate the words which they modify; as, fir ghlán, *very clear*.

Note.—1. *Chá* seldom aspirates a dental.

2. *Chá* requires *-n-* before a vowel and *f'* aspirate; and *ni* requires *h-* before a vowel, *-m-* before a labial,

and *-n* before a lingual; as, *cha-n fhoghain sin, that will not be sufficient*; *ni-m bris mi, I will not break*.

3. *Gu* is expressed before the first only of two or more adjectives which it modifies; but if they be coupled by a conjunction, *gu* is expressed with each adjective; as, *gu fialaith, coir, kindly, benevolently*; *gu bochd ach gu li-onorach, poorly but honestly*.

Rule 46.—A compound adverb or an adverbial phrase is placed either between the subject and object, or after the object of the verb it modifies; as, *rinn é gu math e, he did it rightly*; *rinn sé é gu dona, he did it badly*.

§87. THE PREPOSITION.

Rule 47.—The simple prepositions *á*, *aig*, *air*, *ann*, *de*, *do*, *fo*, *feadh*, *gu*, *gun*, *le*, *mar*, *mu*, *o*, *ri*, *roimh*, *tar*, *troimh*, govern the dative case; as, *le tòirleum, with a leap*; *air tir, on land*; *tre theasaich, through a ferer*.

NOTE.—1. *Anns* is used before a relative pronoun or the article; as, *annsan là, in the day*; *anns' eudainn, in his face*; and the particle *an* (*am* before labials) is inserted after *ann* before an indefinite noun for the sake of euphony; as, *ann an leabhar, in a book*.

2. As, *gus*, *leis* and *ris* are used before the article and relative and possessive pronouns; as, *leis an rinn sé é, by which he made it*.

Rule 48.—*Bharr*, *car*, *chum*, *trid* and *ré* govern the genitive case; as, *ré na h-oidhche, during the night*.

Rule 49.—*De*, *do*, *fo*, *mu*, *roimh*, *tre*, *troimh*, aspirate a noun with or without the article; *mar* and *gun* aspirates a noun without the article; as, *do na choin, to the dogs*.

NOTE.—1. *De* and *do* take *dh-* before a vowel or *f* aspirate; as, *de dh-lím, of butter*.

2. *Air* sometimes aspirates its noun; as, *air thalamh, on earth*.

Rule 50.—Os, eadar and seach govern the accusative; as, eadar am béal 's an gogan (between the cup and the lip.)

Mar and gus govern the accusative of nouns definite; as, mar an leabhar so, *like this book*.

Rule 51.—Compound prepositions govern the genitive case; as, air son a' ghothuich, *for the business*.

NOTE—The genitive under this rule is governed by the noun contained in the compound preposition.

Rule 52.—The simple prepositions are generally repeated before each noun they govern; but the compound prepositions are not generally so repeated; as, dean ceartas do 'n bhochd agus do 'n dilleachdan, *give justice to the poor and the orphan*.

§88. THE CONJUNCTION.

Rule 53.—Conjunctions connect nouns and pronouns in the same case.

Conjunctions connect verbs in the same voice, mood, tense, number and person, when the actions denoted are the same; as dealbh fir agus mná, *the picture of a man and a woman*; tha mòran ait an gairm aich beagan air an taghadh, *many are called but few are chosen*.

Rule 54.—In comparison ri is the co-relative of cho; as, cho geal ris an t-sneachd, *as white as (the) snow*.

Otherwise agus is the co-relative of cho; as, bi cho math agus an dorus fhiosgladh, *is so good as to open the door*.

EXERCISES IN READING.

A CHLANN NAN GAEL!

Is dearbhla nach eil an diugh Cinneach as airde cliù na sibh fein ag aiteachadh an domhain. Thoill sibh, mar ri bhur sinnsear, an luaidh bìrdheire so'am builsgean